

Yank Subs Sink 5, Damage 2 Japanese Vessels in Pacific

Thirty Pieces of Silver,
He Earned Them---
By Ben Davis Jr., Page 8

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French Communists Back DeGaulle, Giraud



GEN. CHARLES deGAULLE

Marty Says Time Is Ripe to Strike Blow for Liberation

By ANDRE MARTY

There is no doubt whatever that the occupation of the whole of France will result in even more implacable hatred for occupationists and traitors and, most important, it will unite all sections of the population in a national struggle for the liberation of France.

The landing of American troops in North Africa means the creation of a powerful support point for the opening of the second front on the Continent of Europe. The formation of a new French Army is already beginning in rich North Africa; this army will soon be able to stretch out its helping hand to the French people.

And there is no doubt that the appearance of Allied armed forces on the European continent will greatly accelerate and make easier an uprising by the French people. St. Nazaire affords indisputable proof in this respect.

The French people know that liberation does not come from the outside. There is not a Frenchman who does not know how the mighty upsurge of popular masses in 1792, one hundred and fifty years ago, drove "the horde of slaves, traitors and rejected kings" beyond the confines of France and triumphantly created a united and indivisible France.

Contrary to imperial and Hitler Germany, French unity gathered strength in struggle against the invaders, and not on predatory attacks on neighboring countries.

The French people realize very well that conditions are exceptionally favorable at present for striking a mortal

(This is the second of three articles by the famous French Communist leader, Andre Marty, on the situation in France. The articles are installments of his address to the French people over "Radio France," as transmitted to New York by the correspondent of Inter-Continental News in Moscow.—Ed.)

blow at the Hitler executioners. Hitler has already suffered defeat on important sectors of the Soviet-German front. German troops are on the defensive also in Libya and in

Tunisia.

They are feverishly occupying Italy not only because of necessity to defend her against invasion, but also because the Italian masses passionately long for peace.

The people in occupied countries are in a state of agitation and anger. All vassal countries of Hitler Germany reveal symptoms of weariness and exhaustion.

The French people, ardent champions of freedom, will strengthen their preparedness for a general uprising which will bring France her liberation from the foreign yoke.

A national uprising against the Hitler invaders is what millions of Frenchmen are dreaming of and preparing for. But this popular uprising can be victorious provided all Frenchmen who desire to fight for the liberation of France rally in support of national unity.

It's a question of reaching on a national scale the same unity and state of organization which in Toulon

(Continued on Page 2)



MAURICE THOREZ

SOVIETS SEIZE 5 BIG RAIL CENTERS

Tresca 'Smears' Hurt War Unity

Mary Testa, editor of L'Unita del Popolo, Italian language paper, yesterday denounced attempts to use the murder of Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, for the purpose of splitting Italian American unity against fascism.

These accusations have been made by Hearst's Journal-American and encouraged by certain other papers and by several red-baiting Italian Americans.

The purpose of these accusations, said Miss Testa, is to disrupt the unity movement, which is expressed in the formation of the Italian-American Victory Council of New York.

At the same time it serves to shield the killers. The Council is being formed by Italian Americans in consultation with the Office of War Information.

COUNCIL TO MEET

The Council, with the approval of the OWI, refuses to bar Communists. This fact was reported in an article in the New York Post, Monday, to which Miss Testa referred.

The first meeting, scheduled for January 14, was interrupted by Tresca's murder. It will be held Jan. 29.

Tresca, incidentally, while anti-Communist, had agreed at a meeting with an OWI representative that he would not make an issue of his opposition to Communist participation, said the Post story.

Smear attacks on Communists in connection with Tresca's murder are still being made by such persons as Alberto Tarchiani, national secretary of the Mazzini Society (against the opposition of some leading colleagues) and by some elements in the Italian American Labor Committee, said Miss Testa.

Such attacks, she pointed out, have no purpose except disruption of the anti-fascist front. Disruptive attacks by the red-

Councilman Powell asked that the City Council formally request the United States Navy "to reconsider

(Continued on Page 4)

Go Back to Work, FDR Tells Miners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—President Roosevelt today issued a virtual work-or-fight ultimatum to 12,000 striking Pennsylvania anthracite miners, warning them to return to work by noon Thursday or the government will take the "necessary steps to protect the nation."

He intervened as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces after the War Labor Board failed in four attempts to break the deadlock and appealed for White House intervention.

In identical telegrams to 33 national and local United Mine Workers officials, the President called upon "all miners in the anthracite fields who are now out on strike to return at once to their job of producing vitally needed coal for their country."

"If this order is not complied within 48 hours," he added, "your government will take the necessary steps to protect the security of the nation against a strike which is doing serious injury to the war effort."

The White House gave no clue to what form the "necessary steps" would take but there appeared to be two major alternatives: Army seizure of the mines, or Selective Service Reclassification in 1-A of all miners refusing to work.

There was some hope, however, that punitive action would be unnecessary. Latest reports from the strike area said 3,000 men had returned to work today, leaving between 12,000 and 13,500 miners still idle.

The End of 16-Month Siege



The Red Army's great offensive led by Marshal Klement Voroshilov and Marshal Gregori Zhukov as shown on the map above, has ripped the Nazi siege lines to ribbons and is steadily widening the gap in powerful advancing strokes. The arrows show the direction of the Northern offensive.

Ham Fish's Hand In Radio Probe

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — The people of America, from the steel mills to the country crossroads, received a grim warning today when the House of Representatives acted on the first real issue to come before it in the 78th Congress.

The House, without a dissenting speech, followed the lead of Ham Fish, pro-fascist, and Reg. Cox, outstanding reactionary labor-baiter, and voted to create a special committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, a vital war agency curbing monopoly and regulating the radio systems of the country.

Representative Cox of Georgia, sponsor of the resolution to establish the committee, made no attempt to camouflage his "deepest possible personal interest" in the subject. He admitted that he had received \$2,500 from a Georgia radio station, for which he had intervened to obtain a license, and for which the FCC is investigating him.

Cox admitted this, then boldly and callously turned the fact that the FCC was investigating him into a charge that FCC Commissioner James Lawrence Fly was "seeking despotic dictatorship over all communications."

Political observers here see in the Fish-Cox move an undercover attempt to open the door once again to a torrent of disruptive and "negotiated peace" propaganda.

SECRETARY IMPRISONED

Fish whose secretary still sits in prison for perjury in denying dealings with a convicted Nazi propagandist, urged the House to vote for the resolution. Starting off with a declaration that the "free-

Developed into a campaign issue by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey last Fall, the measures adopted today simply push up the date of the state's fiscal year from July 1 to April 1 and make the state income tax payable in four equal quarterly installments.

Discussion, such as it was, raged around the Democratic contention that the bills would destroy the \$80,000,000 surplus claimed by the

(Continued on Page 4)

Yank Subs Sink 5 Japanese Ships in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—American submarines have sunk five more Japanese ships and damaged two others in the war of attrition which is slowly sapping the enemy's shipping and manpower throughout the Pacific.

With these new losses, the Japanese now have lost 200 ships in the Pacific, not including sinkings by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American-Australian forces, an unofficial compilation disclosed.

One destroyer, two cargo ships, a transport and a patrol vessel were listed by the Navy today as the newest victims of the under-sea raiders in the far Pacific and in the words of President Roosevelt, "striking right in the very mouth of the harbor of Yokohama."

Additionally, a Japanese tanker and a cargo ship were damaged.

NEW GUINEA BLOW

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Jan. 19 (UP).—Allied forces were mopping up four small, isolated pockets of Japanese resistance tonight after cracking the last enemy stronghold in Papua New Guinea with the capture of Sanandanda village and Sanandanda Point.

Front dispatches reported that the surviving Japanese—remnants of an invasion force of 15,000—were in appalling physical condition and their annihilation or capture was believed only a matter of hours.

Largest enemy pocket extends along 500 yards of beachfront northwest of the coastal terminus of the Sanandanda track. A second beachfront pocket is between Giruwa and Tarakene, slightly to the southeast. Two other enemy forces have been surrounded inland.

JAPANESE FALL BACK

CHUNGKING, Jan. 19 (UP).—Heavy fighting is raging in the Monglung area of the Yunnan-Burma border, it was announced tonight.

A communique said that Japanese forces based at Kengtung, southern Shan States, launched an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Nam-lwi River on Jan. 15, after being thrown back across the river on the previous day.

RAF Attacks French Railroads

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Fighter and coastal command planes of the RAF attacked railroads in northern France and a convoy off the Dutch coast last night while the big bombers took a night off after massive raids on Berlin.

Hudson bombers of the coastal command hit three German ships in an assault on a North Sea convoy off the Netherlands and fighter planes shot up locomotives and freight trains in a night sweep over northern France.

No planes were lost in any of the operations.

(Continued on Page 4)

Key Defense Points In Rostov Push Fall

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Jan. 20 (UP).—On-rushing Soviet armies captured five big railway towns on three southern fronts yesterday, overrunning vital German bases 80 miles east of Kharkov, 85 north of Rostov, and 50 northeast of the big Caucasian stronghold of Voroshilovsk, the High Command announced today.

'Yank' Lauds Soviet Victory

In an article on Soviet Strategy, the U. S. Army weekly "Yank" says "Russia's victories in the Caucasus prove soundness of planning and pave way for thrust into Europe."

The article refers to President Roosevelt's message to the new Congress earlier this month in which he said that the most important military developments in the past year "were the events on the long fronts in Russia."

Following this cue, "Yank" analyzes the fighting on the Eastern Front, with attention—and praise—for the Red Army and the planned strategy of the Red Army's High Command.

"It is this strategy, as highly praised by President Roosevelt," the "Yank" article says, "that today gives the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition its great opportunity to strike effectively at the European continent."

British 50 Miles From Tripoli

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (UP).—Two British columns swept on toward Tripoli tonight, one smashing to within 50 miles of the Axis citadel from the desert while the other bore down from the captured ports of Misurata and Garibaldi on the Mediterranean coast.

London military quarters predicted that another 48 hours would see the collapse of Italian Africa as Marshal Erwin Rommel showed no intention of defending Tripoli and hurried his columns on westward in an effort to join forces with the enemy garrisons in Tunisia.

Covering another 40 miles in a single day, the inland flank of the British Eighth Army was nearing Tarhuna, only 40 miles southeast of Tripoli, a British communique said, and could almost see the smoke billowing from the repeatedly raided Tripoli harbor and from Castel Benito Airfield to the south, target of two new Allied attacks.

NAZI TANKS REPELLED IN TUNISIA

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 19 (UP).—American and French troops, reinforced by British tanks, killed 400 Germans and knocked out a number of enemy tanks in throwing back Axis

(Continued on Page 5)

3 French Sailors from Casablanca Talk About Toulon: 'Magnifique'

By Michael Singer

The French sailor from Casablanca tried to puff up the matted pom pom on his trim blue sailor hat. He swept the bedraggled ends upward with his palm and as the red ball began to take shape he smiled with satisfaction. He grumbled at the thin, needling mist. But his face beamed in a moment.

"Toulon, you ask? Toulon was magnifique. It was something all French sailors understand"—and he tapped his heart. "Toulon meant that we are Frenchmen and we remain Frenchmen. Oui, it was magnifique." [Toulon was the French port in the Mediterranean where French sailors scuttled their fleet to prevent it from falling into Nazi hands.]

His shipmates, two of them, sat silently looking out of the Fifth Ave. restaurant window at the rain soaked crowds.

"I am from Brittany," the sailor from Casablanca continued. "My home is in Brest. Ah, I see what you are thinking. What is going on in Brest, eh? Well, maybe you don't know but my people, the Bretons are famous as fighters. The Nazis now know that. I could tell you much about the sabotage and the resistance. Yes and how the British bombings have crippled the submarine base at Brest. But when I say that the Bretons

know how to fight you will imagine the rest."

And North Africa?

The three sailors looked at the floor. They said nothing. One finally looked up and shrugged his shoulders. But the tall one, the Breton, looked over his shoulder out into Fifth Avenue and through his voice was hesitant, his feelings were plain.

"It will be cleared up soon, it must be. How can it not be? In the east a Fighting French army marches 1500 miles to join the British. In the west—" he twirled his sailor hat around two fingers and inhaled strongly on his cigarette.

The short one with the scar above his left eye said:

"As long as we fight Hitler everything will straighten out. But we must fight him until he is dead."

Had they ever heard of Andre Marty? Such a foolish question.

"What Frenchman has not heard of Marty. There isn't a sailor in all France who does not know the story of Marty." They were sorry they knew so little. English that they could not read his series in the Daily Worker but they knew what he was saying.

"He is saying that France fights, n'est pas?" And they laughed happily.

'Doing Best Job On Issues of War'

Cleveland, O., Jan. 7, 1943.

Editor,
50 E. 13th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Of all the newspapers published in America, I believe the DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER are doing the best job of bringing the real political and economic issues of the war to the people of the nation. As a union leader, it is important that I be well informed of international and national events, and it is doubly important that such information comes in terms that are very easily understood by myself and by the rank and file local members.

These qualities I find only in the DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) E. C. GREENFIELD,
International Representative,
I.L.W.U.—CIO.

Fall of 'Key-City'

By a Veteran Commander

"SCHLUESSEL" meaning in German "key," Schlueselburg, captured by the armies of Generals Govorov and Meretskov is a key-city both in name and meaning. Striking from the Karelian Isthmus south across the Neva, Govorov cracked the German defenses while Meretskov was striking from the southeast to meet him. After cracking an eight-mile deep super-fortified zone (the Germans had had 17 months to fortify this front), the troops of both generals met and thus lifted the blockade of Leningrad.

On the War Fronts

This is a victory which surpasses that of Velikie Luki (which had also been in German hands for almost a year and a half) because it marks not only the fall of a key-point of great importance, but also the capture of the northern anchor of the German front.

The character of the trophies shows that Soviet troops struck into the very heart of the German base where all the stores were.

The fact that only one prisoner was taken to every ten enemies killed demonstrates the extraordinary stubbornness of the German defense.

The next objective of the Red Army now will be to strike across the six railroads running in a thick bunch southeast, south and southwest of Leningrad. This will be a mighty hard task because the entire area is but one dense network of forts and pill boxes and the Germans have unlimited facilities for maneuvering along the maze of railroad lines. The points to watch for (for capture by the Red Army) are Kolpino, Krasny Bor and Tosno, all on the direct line from Leningrad to Moscow.

(Historical note: Schlueselburg was a fortress built in the XIV century by the Grand Duke of Novgorod George. It was called "Oreshek" (Little Nut). It became a bone of constant contention between Russians and Swedes and during 350 years changed hands many times. The Swedes called it Nöteborg (Nut-City, probably because it was a hard nut to crack). Peter the Great finally wrested it from the Swedes during the great Northern War in 1702. After the capture Peter wrote: "True, this nut was fiercely hard but, thank the Lord, we cracked it." Since the end of the XVIII century, Nöteborg, renamed by Peter Schlueselburg, because of its strategic importance, became the place of confinement for political prisoners of great importance. Of course, the ancient battlements of Schlueselburg could now serve only as a base for the modern fortifications erected by the Germans who built them as a huge zone around the fortress. Marshals Zhukov and Voroshilov could well have used Peter's words in reporting the capture of this great fortified point).

ON THE southwestern front, the capture of Kamensk is also of great importance because it shows that the Red Army has cracked the fortified position of the Donetz River. Now there are no major natural obstacles between the Red Army and Rostov. However, there is little doubt that the Germans have erected plenty of permanent works in this area which is a maze of mines, collieries, quarries, etc., all easy to defend.

The twin victories of Jan. 18, however, should not turn our heads. Let us remember the unbelievable stubbornness of the German defense at Stalingrad and at Schlueselburg. It shows that the enemy is not cracking yet, and, if he is not cracking, he is bound to deliver a counter-blow somewhere. The fact that he has not done so yet might mean that he is preparing a whopper.

General MacArthur captured Killerton and Wye Point in the Buna region.

Nothing of importance occurred on the other fronts.

Soviets Keep Down Children's Diseases

By Janet Weaver

(By Wirephoto to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—Disease and mortality among the children in the Soviet Union, which were steadily diminishing before the war, have shown no notable increase in the past year and a half, according to a statement made recently by Professor George N. Speransky. He is one of the oldest Russian pediatricians, recently awarded the Order of Lenin for his outstanding services in organizing the care of mother and child, and in combating children's diseases.

Speransky stated categorically that an increase in the sickness and death rate among children, which are the usual concomitants of war, has been prevented by the energetic steps of the Soviet health authorities. He backed up his statements by citing comparative figures. During the first year of World War One (1914-15), mortality among children under one year old in Moscow amounted to 23.8 per cent; during the first year of the Soviet-Nazi war it was no more than 10.1 per cent.

During the summer months of 1941, half of the deaths among the young children in Moscow were due to stomach and intestinal ailments. The number of deaths from these ailments for the same months of 1941 comprises only one-tenth of the total figure.

WAR ORPHANS

In its wartime child protection measures the Soviet Government has been concentrating its attention primarily on the children whose fathers are at the front and whose mothers are taking the place of men in industry. Special attention is also given to war orphans. Professor Speransky pointed out that while Soviet medicine is devoting its chief attention to serving the armed forces, the extensive work of immunizing children that was started in recent years is being continued even now.

In 1940 he noted, some 15 million children were vaccinated against measles, smallpox, measles, scarlet

fever, diphtheria and similar infectious diseases, which had dropped steadily from year to year, showed no increase at the outbreak of the war.

The Central Pediatric Institute, headed by Professor Speransky, is conducting extensive research work in the combating of children's diseases.

An important problem on which the Institute is engaged at present is that of children's diet.

FEEDING CHILDREN

A recent decision of the Council of Peoples Commissars outlined further measures for the improvement of the feeding of children. Organizations have been instructed to open additional dietetic dining rooms for children and to heighten the vitamin content in the food served in children's dining rooms, kindergartens and other children's institutions. Local trading organizations have been instructed to insure an uninterrupted supply of milk and milk products.

What Professor Speransky considers most important is the decision of the Council of Peoples Commissars to appoint city and district pediatricians. Their duty is to watch over the health of the children in their particular district or area, and to conduct prophylactic and other measures to protect the health of the children of all ages.

Five Naval Fliers Lost Off Florida Coast

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 19 (UP).—The Jacksonville naval air station announced today that five naval fliers who left the base on a routine navigation flight Saturday, are missing.

Authorities reported that parts of the plane had been found in the Atlantic off Brunswick, Ga. There was no trace of the missing crewmen who were aboard the aircraft.

The Navy announced the missing included Ensign John J. Sullivan, 22, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Say Nazis: 'We Are Sausages In a Kettle'

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(By Wirephoto to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—On January first the German newspaper Der Angriff wrote: "Convincing proof of the grandeur of our victories may be gathered at travel agencies. But a few years ago a trip from Berlin to the eastern border was very short and cost a mere five marks twenty pennings. Today the clerk at the travel agency office will tell you obligingly that the trip from Berlin to Nalchik costs sixty-two marks."

But these "tourists" ran away from Nalchik on foot. Near Stalingrad the Fritzles no longer dream of an express train from Stalingrad to Berlin.

In a letter to a friend, non-commissioned officer Ernest Coch writes: "We are here like sausages cooking in a kettle." The Fritzles call the Red Army encirclement the "sausage-makers."

Hitler's vassals, too, tasted the blows of the Red Army. The Rumanians "bravely" pillaged Odessa. Recently the Rumanian newspaper Timpul carried an article by the president of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Simionescu, who asserted that "descendants of the ancient Dacian Rumanians now inhabit the entire territory from the Tisza to the Volga." But no sooner had the Russian guns opened up and Russian tanks appeared, than the Dacian Rumanians found the most commonplace way out: surrender.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to think that the Rumanians or the Italians have done the Germans an ill turn. On the contrary it is the Germans who have done an ill turn to their lackeys: On the Don steppes, as in Libya, the Germans were the first to take to flight.

This time nothing unexpected occurred and Hitler can no longer blame the early frosts. Winter was belated this year. The Germans were prepared for a winter campaign. And nine-tenths of the German army fighting in Russia are under command of the now irreplaceable commander-in-chief Hitler.

GOOSE IS COOKED

What can he offer to justify himself? He mumbles inanely about "local Russian successes." He assures the Fritzles that the German divisions encircled near Stalingrad have "been left in the enemy rear." I wonder what the encircled Fritzles, "sausages in the kettle," think when they hear such consoling statements over the radio?

We are aware of the strength of the German army, the training of its officers, the robot discipline of its soldiers. If the German army yields territory gained by such effort, this means that it can no longer hold it, that it is driven back by a stronger army.

It is as yet too early to speak of disintegration of the German army. But it is time to speak of the strength of the Red Army.

In 1941 we had military preparedness, well-trained personnel, ideals, courage, endurance. But we lacked fighting experience. We had led a "peaceful life hitherto. We were attacked by professional aggressors: war has become the sole meaning of life for the Germans. We had to learn to fight while fighting. Now in the Don area we see the first results of this studying.

Germans have neither ideals nor lofty aims. They are fighting for money and it is no wonder that when they were attacked by a well-armed, disciplined seasoned army, inspired by great ideals, they began to retreat.

Every Soviet soldier knows what he is fighting for. To kill buns has become as necessary to us as air, bread. Without this there is no life for us.

ANGER BREAKS ARMOR

Near Stalingrad, Guard tank units under Lieutenant Colonel Ionov spent a half hour before battle reading the diary of a German, Friedrich Schmidt, who tortured Russian girls.

The Red Army is marching forward because it is an army of liberation. A letter from a worker in a Stalingrad tractor plant, F. Nazarov, liberated by Red Army men, on November 31 was taken prisoner by the Germans. They sent us to station Chir, where three thousand civilians were kept in camp behind barbed wire entanglements. Women, the aged, and children were kept there in the open air, in rain, and later in the cold.

On November 8 all were sent to do digging. Kisechenko who said he was forced to work was beaten to death. Then we were taken to Kalach. Women and children were also forced to work. There were even nine-year-old girls.

Red Army men saw the women and children who survived. Was there any force to hold their advance after this? There is an anger which breaks any armor. And now the Germans are fleeing before warriors and judges.

What is taking place in the Caucasus, on the Don, at Stalingrad and beyond—Velikie Luki—cannot be termed "Russian local operations," but the beginning of the requital.

Adamic, Noted Slavs Here Greet Yugoslav Liberation Government

A group of leading Yugoslav-Americans, headed by the prominent author, Louis Adamic, have sent a message of greetings to Ivan Ribar, president of the Constituent Assembly in the territories newly-liberated by the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, it was made known here today.

The declaration, released from Mr. Adamic's home in Millford, New Jersey is also signed by the famous violinist, Zlatko Balakovic, head of the New York unit of the American Slav Congress.

It signatories include a prominent Yugoslav-American clergyman, and Zarko Buncich, mayor of Munroe Falls, Ohio.

PLEDGE SUPPORT

The statement reads in full:

"This message is sent to you by a group of Yugoslavs in America and Americans of Yugoslav origin who are profoundly stirred by the great struggle of the Partisan forces in our native land against the enemies of a free and united Yugoslavia and the whole cause of the United Nations."

"We are also deeply and sympathetically impressed by the coalition of all democratic and anti-fascist parties which expressed itself in the formation of the Constituent Assembly under your leadership."

"We feel that your military and political movement and operations represent the healthy and forward moving as-

pirations of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian peoples.

"We see in your movement an effort to preserve what unity and promise of the future was realized within Yugoslavia between the two world wars. We pledge you our support."

"We suffer with the thought of the sacrifices demanded of the Yugoslav peoples at this time but we are confident of the victory which must result in a better world for the masses of people in Yugoslavia and everywhere in the world."

"You are not alone. On your side are the peoples of America, Russia, Britain, China and other United Nations."

In addition to Louis Adamic and Zlatko Balakovic, the signatories include:

Vaso Trivanovich, editor of "Yugoslavia," N. Y.; Frano Petrinovic, president of the Atlas Trading Corp., N. Y.; Mark Vinsky, secretary of the Croatian Congress Committee, member of the supreme board of Croatian Fraternal Union, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mirko Markovitch, editor of "Slobodna Ruc," Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vinko Vuk, treasurer of the Croatian Fraternal Union, and treasurer of the Croatian Congress Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Yovan Krajnovich, president of the Serb National Vidovdan Congress, Johnstown, Pa.; Janko Rogelj, second vice-president of the Slovenian Congress, Cleveland, Ohio; and Zarko Buncich, mayor of Munroe Falls, Ohio; member of the Serb National Vidovdan Congress Committee.

French Communists Back DeGaulle, Giraud, Says Marty

(Continued from Page 1)

wrested the French navy from the hands of the enemy.

The working class, the whole nation, is now faced with the following alternatives: either enslavement of the French people by Hitler Germany, which would threaten the French nation with destruction, or the ousting of the Hitler invaders from French soil, the restoration of the independence of France. Then, and only then, will the French people have the freedom and sovereignty to choose their state system and government.

All the old political and religious differences in France are now being relegated to the background. There is a barrier now, not between "rights" and "lefts," but between those who wish to fight for the independence of France, and those who betray and sell out to the enemy to reduce the French people to the status of beasts of burden, condemned forever to penal labor, to slavery under the German fascist imperialists.

That is why the French Communist Party is conducting a campaign for the immediate and solid unity of all Frenchmen against the common enemy.

Placing the interests of the French nation above everything else, the French Communists are closely collaborating even with those who, poisoned by a decade of Hitler propaganda, dealt France a heavy blow by persecuting Communists, thereby making considerably easier the capitulation of June, 1940.

The Communist Party of France calls upon the people to exclude from national unity only those who betray the interests of the people, all sorts of Lavalists and Doriotists and Spinozists. It is primarily against such agents of Hitler—the mortal enemy of the French nation—that people must direct their fire.

And it is precisely because for the past three years the French Communist Party has been tirelessly agitating for a united national front that French Communists are now cooperating with General de Gaulle.

Beginning July, 1940, from the moment that General de Gaulle began to rally the first volunteers of the new French Army, the French Communist Party has been ruthlessly exposing the shameful Vichy government.

The Communist Party of France called for "national unity to make possible the formation of a government of national regeneration consisting of courageous and honest men, of a government of the people, backed by the people and governing only in the interests of the people."

At that time the Communist Party of France declared that General de Gaulle was the only member of the government who in June, 1940 refused to accept the armistice and deliver France into bondage.

The Communist Party of France pointed out that beginning from the moment of his arrival in England General de Gaulle continued the struggle, proclaiming that he "remains a Frenchman serving only France," that he "recognizes the French nation's right to decide—as soon as it will be able to do so—by free and universal suffrage its own state system and to elect its own government."

Hence, French Communists everywhere cooperated with de Gaulle's supporters because they are really fighting for the liberation of France. In October, 1942, the Communist Party of France signed a joint declaration with the de Gaulle organizations "Combat," "Franc-Tireur" and "Libération" on joint action against the forcible dispatch of French workers to Hitler Germany.

Thus, the Communist Party of France now supports General de Gaulle and the de Gaulle organizations "Combat," "Franc-Tireur" and "Libération" who yesterday was faithful to Vichy, but beginning Nov. 11 showed he understood the full baseness of Hitler's Vichy flunkeys, refusing to carry their orders and joining the struggle against the German invaders.

On the same grounds the Communist Party of France also supports the officers, who together with General Giraud, are fighting against

is necessary for the opening of the Second Front in Europe.

NEW FRENCH ARMY

It has already become a support point, for powerful allied armies ready to lend a helping hand to the peoples enslaved by the Hitlerites. That is why the Communist Party of France is exerting all its energy to help in the creation within the shortest possible time of a strong French Army in North Africa, a really national anti-Hitler army which would serve the cause of France's liberation, and which President Roosevelt of the United States promised to equip with all the weapons necessary for the conduct of modern warfare.

The Communist Party of France is energetically supporting every effort directed towards the mobilization of human, agricultural and industrial resources necessary for turning North Africa into a strong base from which the French and Allied armies could begin operations against the European continent.

Therefore, the Communist Party of France, demands the immediate liberation of the 30,000 patriots—French, Arab, Spanish and other anti-fascists interned in concentration camps on the orders of the Italian-German "Armistice Commission."

But to rally the entire population of North Africa for the struggle for liberation from Hitler slavery, to bring about a mighty upsurge of the French and Arabs, it is necessary to restore immediately all pre-war liberties of the Republic, to restore democratic liberties, electoral institutions, municipal councils, trade unions, and all workers and democratic organizations suppressed by the Vichy usurpers.

During the two and a half years of Vichy rule, the worst "Fifth Column" elements were appointed to principal posts in all the decisive fields in North Africa. The country is swarming with the scum of the Doriot gang, with scoundrels from Laval's region and direct agents of the enemy are armed by them.

The tragic experience of the war lived through by France in 1940, must not be forgotten: Rapid mobilization of human and material reserves in North Africa, urgently demands the immediate clearing from all posts of these degenerate, Fifth Column agents. The interests of the struggle imperiously demand the disarmament and the disbandment of all the Hitler groups, the arrest of all of their leaders, agents in enemy pay.

GREAT STRUGGLE

The fifteen million Arabs and Berbers in North Africa, can play an invaluable role in the great struggle against Hitler imperialism. But to draw these splendid warriors into the ranks of the new French Army, these peoples must be granted the minimum rights they have always been demanding: equality in rights and duties with the French in North Africa. Equal responsibilities with equal rights.

The day when following the restoration of the democratic liberties in North Africa, when the Arab and Berber peoples are granted equal rights with the French, will see an unprecedented upsurge of popular enthusiasm which will infuse the liberation armies with the splendid brave soldiers.

(Tomorrow: The National Liberation Uprising in France)

Rios Meeting May Announce Axis Break

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 19 (UP).—More than 100,000 persons are expected to attend a mass meeting at the Civic Center Friday evening to pay homage to the foreign policy of President Juan Antonio Rios, and it was reported today that Rios will address the meeting.



Smiling Omer Inonu, son of the president of Turkey, dons a parachute at a Yehlikheuy flying school near Istanbul. He is training to be a pilot.

Serb Prince Lauds Yugoslav Unity Assembly

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Among the many Yugoslav-American circles rallying to the new government in Yugoslavia is Prince Doushan Lazarovich-Hrebiljanovich, member of an old Serbian family, who calls attention to the recent developments in a letter to last Sunday's New York Herald Tribune.

After criticizing "the widely observed tendency in the American press to interpret the formation of the republican anti-fascist government in Yugoslavia as a self-destructive rift, playing into Hitler's hands," Prince Doushan goes to cite the facts about Yugoslavia how well known to Daily Worker readers.

He mentions the representative character of the Constituent Assembly in Bihac, Bosnia last Thanksgiving Day and recalls the career of Dr. Ivan Ribar, who is president of the new Yugoslav government.

He stresses the fact that all Yugoslav nationalities are represented in the new government and says it "would be a grave mistake for the American press to misjudge or falsely brand the republican movement in Yugoslavia, or deny its popular sanction."

In conclusion, the letter says that "the USA should at least, by a simple act of prompt recognition of the new Yugoslavia, remind the world that America's influence is still in harmony with her undying democratic and republican tradition."

Last Words of Semard, One of France's Heroes

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

One of France's great heroes, whom Andre Marty calls in his appeal to the French people, was Pierre Semard.

He was a leader of the railway workers, a member of the French Communist Party's Central Committee. And here are Semard's last words, written just before the Nazis executed him a year ago. They have been widely circulated by leaflet throughout France.

"Dear Friends:

"An unexpected opportunity allows me to send you my last words.

"In a few minutes I shall be shot. However, I go to death with serenity. I shall show my murderers that Communists know how to die as patriots, as revolutionaries.

"My last thought is for you, my companions in struggle, for all the members of our great Party, for all the French patriots, for the heroic warriors of the Red Army, and their great chief, Stalin.

"I die confident of their victory over Fascism and of the liberation of France.

"Tell the railway workers, my companions, that my last recommendation to them is this: do nothing that can aid the Hitlerites.

"They will understand, they will listen, and know how to act. Of this I am absolutely sure.

"Adieu, dearest friends! The hour of my departure for eternity is drawing near, but know that the Hitlerites who are shooting me, have already been defeated.

"I know that France will continue to wage her grand struggle for liberty.

"Long live the Soviet Union and her Allies! Long live France!"

Peyrouton No Friend of France, Allies

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

It was finally and officially disclosed yesterday that Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy minister to Argentina, has been named Governor General of Algeria. He replaces Yves Chatel, a member of the Vichy-dominated French Imperial Council set up by the late Admiral Darlan.

Authoritative dispatches from Washington and Algeria last week disclosed that Peyrouton last week sent for by United States authorities in North Africa, apparently by the State Department's special adviser, Robert Murphy.

Peyrouton's appointment is being hailed as evidence of the replacement of the Vichy-crowd in North Africa. N. Y. Times correspondents in North Africa made that point yesterday.

EXTREME RIGHTIST
Some circles base their liking for him on the aim fact that he happened to be Vichy's police minister when Laval was arrested in December, 1941.

But this ought not to be equal over anybody's eyes. Peyrouton was resident commissioner of Algeria when France was betrayed in June, 1940. He was chiefly responsible for preventing North Africa from continuing the fight on Britain's side.

He served Vichy as police commissioner, and later as minister to Argentina. His name is long identified with the extreme Right in France, especially with the Franco-German industrial bloc, headed by Paul Etienne-Flandin, who busily engaged in turning over French industry to the Nazis, both before and after the capitulation.

Peyrouton's appointment is bound to cause a storm in North Africa and France itself. Especially after last week's indications that some progress was being made toward removing all the Vichy-men from office, and paving the way for a rapprochement between General de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud.

There are no further indications that the off-postponed meeting between de Gaulle and the French military leader in North Africa are on the way.

Peyrouton's elevation to power discloses how fiercely certain State Department forces are fighting to continue their pre-Vichy policy in North Africa, despite criticism at home and abroad.

Must Consult Soviets, Says Polish Leader

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

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GOP Defeatists Aid 'Farm Bloc' Steals

Defeatist Republicans are helping the so-called "farm bloc" to break all price controls and start a runaway price panic.

This became clearer as the Wall Street Journal announced this week that the agent of Herbert Hoover in the GOP top circles, Frank Gannett, has become "a favorite of the farm bloc these days."

At the same time, the America Firster GOP Senator Nye has had himself placed in the Senate Agriculture Committee. On this committee, Nye will be in a position to do damage to all price control legislation.

The GOP drive for higher living costs has a political aim; it is intended to disrupt the war effort as well as provide greater profits.

Opposition to price control has come from Herbert Hoover in guarded terms. At the same time, the fascist-ku kluxer Gerald L. K. Smith has been taking up the cry against any ceilings on prices and has nominated a group of Hoover Congressmen and Quelling Democrats like Senator Wheeler of Montana to smash up all keep-living-costs-down legislation.

Mayor Warns City Of Token Bombing

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, speaking at the first regional conference and civilian defense training institute held yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania, warned CPVO and OCD representatives that the city must be prepared for a token bombing attack from the Axis.

Fear Miners Trapped in Blast Dead

IDAHO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 19 (UP).—Twelve miners searched through mud in the Argo tunnel today for three men trapped when a powder blast released an underground lake, their hopes dimmed by the discovery of the body of one victim.

They recovered the body of Claude Alberts, 30, of Denver, about four miles in the tunnel.

The others still trapped in the tunnel and believed dead are Harold Bennett, Sam Mathress and Louis Hamilton, all of Idaho Springs.

The flow of water from the Idaho Springs end of the tunnel continued for six hours, preventing immediate rescue efforts. Twelve miners finally were able to enter the tunnel.

Series on Chelsea Praised

Editorial Board
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th St.
New York, N. Y.
Dear Friends:

On behalf of the executive committee and the 250 members of the Chelsea People's Club, Communist Party, 34 A.D., Manhattan, I wish to express appreciation for the articles on Chelsea and the Communist Party of Chelsea which appeared in The Worker of Jan. 10 and the Daily Worker of Jan. 11.

Sender Garlin did a dynamic job of reporting on this significant community—its history, organization, people, war work, and political life.

We hope these articles are forerunners of others which will present many sections of America as they live, work and fight, posing their problems, showing the faces of their people, rescuing from anonymity their contributions to their intimate sector of the home front.

Congratulations! Let us see more such "localism"—so that we may get to know these home front sectors by their first names and identify them by their anti-fascist achievements.

MARTHA MILLET,
Executive Secretary,
Chelsea People's Club,
Communist Party,
3rd A.D., Manhattan,
223 Eighth Ave.

Landlord Cuts Fuel, Tenants Get Free Rent

Tenants living at 2199 Holland Ave., Bronx, were granted two days free rent yesterday because their landlord had cut down on heat due to an oil shortage.

Seventy-five families residing in the five-story elevator apartment who have been withholding their December rent in protest to curtailment of service yesterday paid the rent after an agreement was reached between landlord Mrs. Clara Strom and the tenants.

This reduction in rent for curtailment of service is the first recorded in the city. The office of Price Administration holds that curtailment in services should be

Asserting that the attack might be made by the Axis in order to raise civilian morale at home, the Mayor called upon every able-bodied man who has been deferred from the draft because of dependents, to participate in some branch of civilian defense activities. He inferred that there hasn't been sufficient civilian activity along these lines, and that legislation to compel such participation is in the offing.

The conference consisted of three sessions and was called for the purpose of setting up an apparatus for training block leaders, to analyze Civilian Defense Volunteer problems peculiar to New York and to develop methods for establishing a "Block Service Organization."

100,000 BLOCK LEADERS
The CDVO program called for 100,000 Block Service Leaders in this city, each of whom will be responsible for a group of 20 families.

This set-up will be used for completely mobilizing every man, woman and child in the city for civilian defense activities.

The job of the Block Leader will be to familiarize New Yorkers with all CDVO projects and enlist their active aid in the war effort.

William W. Chaplin, war correspondent, spoke on "Fighting Block by Block." Having witnessed the heroic defense of Stalingrad, Chaplin urged the institution of the Block Leader plan, as a practical and proven plan.

Marcel H. Stieglitz, director of Block Service organizations for the Greater New York CDVO, said: "The Block Leader carries out one of the most important war jobs, because he or she is the key person for the local population."

Under the CDVO plan, each Block Captain will learn how to make reports, and call on people. He must know and be ready to inform the 20 families in his block of the following: address and telephone number of the nearest salvage depot, the nearest Consumer Information Center, Police precinct, local fire station, rationing board, air warden post, and information pertaining to the various civilian war programs such as salvage, rationing, etc.

The slogan of the CDVO is: Alert Today . . . Alive Tomorrow!

Asks 20% Pay Rise for Postal Employees

ALBANY, Jan. 19 (UP).—Under a resolution introduced by Assemblyman John P. Morrisey, New York City Democrat, today, Congress would be memorialized to enact legislation to provide for a 20 percent increase in salary for the regular work week of 40 hours for postoffice employees.

Morrisey's resolution urged the increase as a reward for "arduous and conscientious work" in the face of expanded postal services made necessary by the war, and to meet the increased cost of living.

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The Master's Touch



One of the most loved of living violin virtuosos is Fritz Kreisler, shown rehearsing for a concert in Chicago. Some time ago Kreisler's life was endangered when he was struck by a truck, but today he has completely recovered.

Lauds Labor Dep't Article on Women

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Bulletin No. 157 of the Women's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor on "The Legal Status of Women in the United States of America" (cost 15c) was prepared by Sara Louise Buchanan, an attorney in Mississippi and the District of Columbia. It is an excellent summary of 32 points of law on private, public and business relationships in the United States and each separate state. It was prepared by the government.

The agency charged with the conservation and advancement of women's welfare and gives far more adequate information on the subject of sex discrimination, which ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN should be removed from the law of our land, and the progress made thus far, than the National Women's Party has ever offered.

The author warns us: "For proper perspective of woman's position it must be remembered in consulting this resume that not all differences are discriminations."

Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, who was a worker in a shoe factory for 18 years, has vigorously opposed the so-called Equal Rights Amendment. She stresses the need of equal opportunities for women and the well being of the women workers. These are real not abstract rights. In a debate on the American Forum of the Air last July Miss Anderson stated: "Because men and women are not identical all their interests cannot be equal," and said that: "Special labor laws that safeguard the interests of women, will be jeopardized by this amendment."

LEGISLATIVE SAFEGUARDS

The position taken by Miss Anderson and other government officials is concurred in by the 23rd Session of the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations assembled in Geneva, Switzerland in 1937, which stated: "It is for the best interests of society that in addition to full political and civil rights and full opportunity for education women shall have full opportunity to work and should receive remuneration without discrimination because of sex, and be protected by legislative safeguards against physically harmful conditions of employment and economic exploitation including the safeguarding of motherhood."

At the Pan-American Conference held at Lima, Peru, in December 1938, the "Lima Declaration of Women's Rights" was adopted as a composite of the requests from 21 countries of the Western Hemisphere. It supported equal rights for women plus ample protection wherever needed. This was opposed by Doris Stevens of the Women's Party, who was then chairman of an informal Commission of Women set up as an unofficial appendix to the Pan-American Conference. At Lima this commission was made an official autonomous body and all American governments were urged to make official designation.

President Roosevelt appointed Mary Winslow, a former Labor Department analyst, a member of the Women's Trade Union League and a woman of great ability and social consciousness to the post. The Women's Party bitterly assailed the President at the time and other anti-New Deal reactionaries chimed in an anvil chorus against him, demanding that Miss Stevens be retained. Miss Winslow remained to properly represent the women of

the United States. In addition to our own government's position, to that of the Pan-American Conference and to that of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations let us note the official attitude of our great ally—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as exemplified in Article No. 122 of their constitution. There theory and practice have been combined so successfully that the enlightened world marvels and is filled with boundless admiration of the Soviet women.

The article reads: "Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and political life. The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women by granting them an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

Here not only equal rights but the necessary guarantees to their exercise, are provided. Motherhood is recognized as a social function, special to women, which must not be permitted to hinder her as a citizen. Ample provisions for the care of mother and child are recognized as necessary.

This is a difference but not a discrimination.

Such provisions, like special legislation in our country, are to help equalize the conditions and standards of women to those of men. Biological differences between men and women require different treatment in industry, if women are not to be definitely handicapped by physically harmful conditions. To treat men and women as identical is to deny women equality.

44,048 Youths Register in N. Y.

ALBANY, Jan. 19 (UP).—State Selective Service Director Ames T. Brown announced today that 44,048 men who became 18 years old between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1942, had registered with local draft boards prior to Jan. 1.

Brown said, however, that the number of registrants does not represent the total number of this age because many had enlisted in the armed forces. These already in service are not required to register for selective service.

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No Sliced Bread—But Real Problem Is Higher Prices

Housewives are still faced with an increase in the price of bread. Elimination of "frills," such as sliced bread, will not succeed in keeping bread prices down. Each new increase will set off new increases in other foodstuffs.

As long as the price of wheat remains uncontrolled, price increases are inevitable. The large millers, who have just been granted a new increase in flour ceilings, are again threatening to curtail bread production unless they receive additional increases. The consumer is being victimized by uncontrolled wheat prices brought about by the farm bloc in Congress and increased ceiling prices on flour. War production is suffering because of the lack of planning in food production and distribution.

If some selfish housewives are complaining about the elimination of sliced bread, they should stop for a moment to consider that soldiers at Fort Monmouth are getting butter served with their meals only three times a week. The men accept this in the same way that they accept other huge burdens of defeating the Axis. Fighters in North Africa and in the Soviet Union are also making supreme sacrifices, the lack of which is the luxury of sliced bread. Men and women in occupied Europe are fighting Hitler to the death, glad to get a piece of bread in any form.

MUST FIGHT FARM BLOC
Housewives have a legitimate complaint. It is the high cost of living brought about by the Congressional farm bloc, which has succeeded in keeping wheat prices uncontrolled.

The presence of uncontrolled staple products, such as wheat and live stock, is an everlasting threat to keeping the cost of living stabilized.

Labor shortages have also forced elimination of "frills" on consumer goods. It is more important to have men and machinery making munitions than producing sliced bread.

Housewives should organize themselves and let their Congressmen know that the 42 per cent increase in the cost of food since the outbreak of the war is an unjust burden on the backs of the working class.

The elimination of sliced bread is no guarantee that bread prices will not increase even though Food Administrator Claude Wickard announced that the elimination of

And Still The Cost of Living Rises--

The cost of living continues to rise as every worker and housewife knows. This fact is further borne out by the National Industrial Board which has just released a statement that food prices rose 17 per cent during the past year. The cost of living was 8.4 per cent higher in December than a year ago. Other advances in the 12 months were: clothing—10.6 per cent; sundries—4.1 per cent; housing—1.8 per cent and fuel and light—0.3 per cent. The overall increase of food since the beginning of the war has been 43 per cent.

"frills" in bread production would help to keep prices down.

CEILING ONLY SOLUTION
As long as wheat prices continue to rise, and there is a ceiling price on flour, bread prices are bound to increase.

Doing without sliced bread is just one of the smallest sacrifices that the home front is called upon to make for the big job of beating Hitler. Most housewives take it with a smile.

The main problem is not the elimination of "frills" in consumer goods but the setting up of an overall centralized plan in food production and distribution for the armed and civilian populations.

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4 Million Pints of Blood Needed in '43

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Four million pints of blood are needed by the army and navy during 1943, Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross announced today.

That is more than three times the amount received from volunteer donors at Red Cross centers last year.

Maj. Gen. James C. McGee and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, respectively, sent a joint letter to Davis in which they said that blood plasma is one of the most important contributions to the medical departments, and that "it becomes daily more evident that the blood is saving the lives of many fighting men who otherwise would have died."

They requested that weekly donations of blood be increased immediately to at least 70,000 pints.

Davis called on business and industrial groups and other organizations to lend their support to the greatly increased program.

He also suggested that "every person who has contributed blood in the past appoint himself a one-man committee to get his family and friends to donate."

Pierre Cot to Speak at Russian Aid Tonight

Pierre Cot, former minister of aviation of the French republic, will be the chief speaker at the West Side Russian Relief Rally on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 33rd St. Mr. Leon Quast, chairman of the committee, will be the other speaker.

Hendley Gives School Plan on Saving Fuel

Teachers can help conserve fuel oil in the schools without interfering with education, Charles J. Hendley, President of the New York Teachers Union, suggested yesterday in a letter to Schools Superintendent John E. Wade.

The dividing of schools and shifting of pupils to other buildings, with shortened class periods and the setting up of afternoon sessions, are not the best methods of saving fuel oil, Mr. Hendley urged.

Yet these procedures have been reported from a number of schools, he said.

"We, as teachers, know," Mr. Hendley stated, "that shifting of pupils from one school to another tends to be detrimental to instruction, and increases the difficulties of travel to and from school. Afternoon sessions provide hardships for the children, with lunches at 10 A. M. and suppers at 7 P. M. The victory program and the fine community work done in many schools will tend to be disrupted."

The public has a right to know, Mr. Hendley stated, "that shifting of pupils from one school to another tends to be detrimental to instruction, and increases the difficulties of travel to and from school. Afternoon sessions provide hardships for the children, with lunches at 10 A. M. and suppers at 7 P. M. The victory program and the fine community work done in many schools will tend to be disrupted."

Explaining that teachers understand the necessity for conserving fuel during the war emergency, and are eager to cooperate, he suggested that much fuel oil can be saved through classroom management.

"A conference of the Mayor, Board of Education, heating engineers, federal fuel officials and representatives of the teachers should be called immediately . . . to decide upon a policy to solve the fuel problem with a minimum adjustment of the school system," Mr. Hendley recommended.

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Bronx Settlement House



Evening recreation at Claremont House, a settlement house in the Negro-Jewish section in the 4th A.D. in the Bronx. Besides serving as a recreation center, Claremont House has an after-school program for some 75 children, and numerous groups and classes for adults where problems of nutrition, conservation and others facing the people in wartime are discussed. Negro and white families from the neighborhood participate jointly in all activities.

Communists Inspire War Activities in Mid-Bronx

By Mac Gordon

Last Armistice Day, there was a big and colorful flag-raising ceremony in the populous Franklin Avenue neighborhood in the Bronx. A conservative estimate places the number of those attending at 5,000. Leading speaker was the local assemblyman of the 4th district, Isadore Dollinger. Master of Ceremonies was a Mr. McCoy of the Catholic War Veterans. Chairman was Bernard Chazanow of the Boston Road branch of the Communist Party. The two marshalls were Harry Cook, leader of the Jackson Democratic Club and Mr. Levy of the Lincoln Republican Club.

The movement for this affair was initiated by Mr. Chazanow, well-known for his activity as a Communist on behalf of the people of the community. He served as chairman of the committee of 18 that organized it. At one stage, two prominent Jewish organizations, whose participation was considered essential, sent a joint note in which they declared they would not take part because a publicly-known Communist—and canvasser for the Daily Worker—was chairman. The 17 other committee members all said that they didn't share that attitude, but felt that he ought to resign in order to promote unity.

MEANING OF DISUNITY

Chazanow, however, knew full well the dangers involved in this sort of disunity. He explained that his resignation would not promote unity, but would play into the hands of the appeasers. He cited the tragic experience of Europe, resulting from the work of the anti-Soviet appeasers and the divisive, red-baiting tactics of the Hitlerite fifth column. He pointed out that the Jews, especially, should be aware of what this anti-Communist policy has meant to their brothers in Europe.

When he got through, not only did the 17 agree unanimously that he remain as chairman they even elected a committee to go with him to the two organizations and have him give them the same speech. At the ceremony, a representative of these two organizations approached Chazanow, apologized for their letter, and invited him and the rest of the committee to an affair they were running.

This is the sort of stuff Communists in the crowded Negro-Jewish community of the 4th and 5th A.D.'s in the mid-Bronx are made of. Sixty of them are now in the armed forces.

VICTORY CENTERS

Of the five Communist Party branches in the two districts, three have set up public Victory Centers. These centers are active in the collection of salvages; they hold first aid classes for the people in the community; they have held, and are planning to expand, forums on various phases of war work with local representatives of official war agencies as speakers.

On the evening of the day of Jewish Mourning a few weeks ago, the Simpson and Wilkins Victory Centers invited the Jewish people to their headquarters where protest meetings against the Nazi atrocities were held.

Members of all branches are very active in local CDVO work, especially the important block service activity. In some cases they help initiate the block service program. Committees from several of the branches have recently conferred with local CDVO leads on how their members could best aid in the work.

Chairman of the Frederick Douglass branch, whose Victory Center is in the heart of the Negro area of the 4th A. D., is Mattie Wallace, member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and shop chairman of her union in the Heights Laundry. Mrs. Wallace is a leader of the Unit for Victory Committee, composed of various organizations and leading citizens in the community.

Chairman of the Wilkins Center

is Molly Gleit, an active worker in the CDVO. Recently, Ruth Beck, youthful 22 year old educational director of this Center, spoke at a flag-raising ceremony on the block. She represented the Communist Party on the committee that organized the ceremony. Assemblyman Julius Gans, of the 5th A. D., who also spoke, thought her speech one of the best he had heard.

Boston Road branch is headed by Grace Hirsch, young war worker, who gave up a good job in a non-war industry to help push war production.

In such a community as this, the problems of the Negro people and the strengthening of unity among the Negro and white people are foremost. Communist Party branches have made perhaps their greatest contribution to these essential aspects of national unity and the war effort.

The Frederick Douglass branch, for instance, is now developing a community-wide campaign for the reopening of the hearings scheduled by the Fair Employment Practices Committee on railroad discrimination, which War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt recently cancelled. A mass meeting in its Victory Center, is scheduled for February 2, with Theodore Bessett, state Communist leader, as the speaker. The meeting will protest the action of McNutt and will develop the campaign further.

SEND-OFF AFFAIR

The branch is organizing an educational campaign for Negro-white cooperation for the month of February-Lincoln-Douglass month. An exhibition of Negro culture and history will be presented at the center, and several events are being planned. The branch helped initiate a Negro-white send-off affair for the boys going into the army recently and a branch representative spoke at the affair. It has been very active in helping to initiate the block service work in the community. And a committee of the branch conferred last week with leaders of the Negro Labor Victory Committee on methods of rallying the community in the Bronx for victory against foreign and domestic fascism.

This work is by no means confined to the Negro branch, however. Recently, the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party called a meeting of all branch and section leaders in the County, to consider methods of rallying the people in all sections of the borough to wipe out job discrimination and Jim-crow.

The branches in the 4th and 5th are responding. The Boston Road branch has called a mass meeting for February 2, last, with Abraham Chapman (John Arnold) of the Jewish "Daily Freiheit" as main speaker, on Jewish unity for democracy at home and abroad. The meeting will take steps to organize the poll tax fight in the community. Nathan Rappaport, head of Jewish educational work of the section and Communist candidate or Assembly in 1940, is starting a class in Earl Browder's "Victory—and After" in Jewish (the book is now translated into Jewish). He will stress Jewish-Negro unity in the war against racism.

UNITY CONFERENCE

The Young Communist League in the neighborhood helped to organize a unity conference of a few months ago, after there was a much-publicized fight between a Negro

and white boy. Assemblyman Arthur Wachtel, of the 3rd A.D. was a leading speaker at the conference.

Sparkplug in the work of the Communists in section is Mary Hirsch, a slim, youthful looking young lady with 17 years of experience in the labor movement behind her. As a leader of the Young Communist League, Mary participated in the struggles of the youth in the most important industrial areas of the nation—Detroit, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, as well as in New York. She was a member of the national bureau of the YCL. For the last four years she has been a Communist leader in the Bronx. Sunday marked two years as the leader of the section comprising the 4th and 5th districts where, incidentally, she got her first start in the YCL.

She's the mother of a 5½ year old son, and mighty proud of him. People say she has a right to be. Last summer Mary toured the country from coast-to-coast with Mother Ella Reeve Bloor on the celebrated Communist leader's eightieth birthday anniversary.

Mary is also proud of the fact that her section stands second in the state in the Worker sub-drive, two percentage points behind the neighboring 7th A.D. in the Bronx. The 175 members of the local Party intend to recruit in the coming drive. Mary says, will help enormously to strengthen the war work of the people of the community.

The drive is to be initiated at a banquet January 31, in honor of Rebecca Grech, the Bronx County leader of the Communist Party.

Virginia Court Throws Out 'Rape' Verdict

RICHMOND Va., Jan. 19.—Samuel Legions, sentenced to death in 1941 after conviction for "rape" on a white woman, was granted a new trial yesterday by the Virginia Supreme Court on the general grounds that much of the testimony against Legions was "unbelievable even to the most credulous or naive."

The woman and her husband, chief witnesses against Legions, had testified that he "raped" her in the presence of her husband. Under cross-examination they admitted that they had made no outcry, that Legions had not used a weapon to subdue either of them, that the husband's only physical action against the alleged attacker was to strike Legions with a window shade.

There is much interest here in this new turn in the case and people are using it as a starting point for guessing how many other cases of "rape" have been just as flimsy as this one. No date has been announced for the new trial.

5 Enemy Subs Sunk Off Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 19 (UP).—Five enemy submarines were sunk off the Brazilian coast up to the end of last November, Joaquin Pedro De Salgado Filho, Minister of Aviation, revealed to the National News Agency in an interview at Recife today.

Tell FDR: McNutt Action Aids Defeatists

Unless railroad hearings by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee are carried out as planned, the Negro Labor Victory Committee wrote President Roosevelt yesterday, one of the most important anti-fascist weapons ever devised will be rendered ineffectual. Pro-fascist elements in the country will be encouraged to defy Executive Order 8802 against job discrimination in war industries, the committee told the President.

The letter signed by Ferdinand C. Smith, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and national secretary of the National Maritime Union; Charles A. Collins, executive secretary, and Theodore A. Jackson, secretary of the sub-committee on railroad employment, of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, made these points:

1. Executive Order 8802, setting up the Fair Employment Practices Committee, encouraged the Negro people to believe that they would be integrated in all war industries.

2. Railroad discrimination against Negroes—both as workers and passengers—is a "national scandal" and thousands of complaints have flowed in from all sections of the United States.

3. Hearings already held by the FEPC have broken down some barriers against Negroes and Jews. To stop hearings now will promote disobedience to Executive Order 8802; will tend to demoralize the Negro people of the United States and to cause the peoples of India and Africa, and of colonies throughout the world, "to question the sincerity of our crusade for equality and freedom."

4. "On Dec. 4, 1942, I. McNutt condemned 'the prejudice and discrimination which limit the use of Negroes' by the railroads. Our committee, since its inception, has been gathering complaints of various forms of discrimination to which Negro railroad workers are being subjected and are in possession of documented evidence bearing out the justification of Mr. McNutt's statement. His postponement of the hearings is completely inconsistent with that position and the oft-stated policies of the War Manpower Commission."

Tresca 'Smear' Damages Unity For War Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

baiters have delayed the plans for a Free Italy Brigade of Italian-Americans, to fight Hitler and Mussolini, said Miss Testa.

The Brigade was the military side of the National Committee of anti-fascist Italians, led by Count Sforza. Miss Testa said the U'nita del Popolo's foreign editor, Dr. Ambrose Donini, who took part in the conference, were sharp in their denunciations of the vicious smears against the famous Spanish war veteran, Carlos Contreras.

FAMOUS SPAIN VET Carlos Contreras, as he was known in Spain, was commissar of the famous Fifth Regiment, that helped to save Madrid in 1936.

Now in Mexico, he is a leading figure in the drive to support the United Nations against Mussolini and Hitler.

Hearst dope stories, with which the District Attorney's office played for a while, suggested Contreras might have come to America to attack Tresca.

Scoring this slander Miss Testa said her paper had heard from Contreras three weeks ago from Mexico at the time the papers said he was in New York.

She said the District Attorney could easily verify his presence in Mexico if he wanted the truth. Contreras is a member of the executive committee of the International Garibaldi Alliance, with offices in Mexico, and is connected as well with the Garibaldini veterans, who fought fascism in Spain.

Yesterday the Garibaldi Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York denounced the smear campaign in the following statement:

"The veterans of the Garibaldi Brigade who have spilled their blood in Spain in the struggle against fascism, indignantly protest the infamous press campaign against the Commandant Carlos (Contreras, Sorrentino). It is a well-known fact that Contreras has been living in Mexico for many years and has been away from New York for many years. His imaginary presence here in New York has been thought up and communicated to the press by persons interested in covering up the real instigators of the assassination of Carlo Tresca."

"We demand that the authorities conduct an open, immediate and thorough investigation of the Tresca case so that the real assassins may be quickly identified and brought to justice."

L'Unita del Popolo had previously made the same demand for an investigation.



This is what is meant by the words of the Soviet communiques: "Numerous German fortified points were destroyed." These dead Nazis manned a heavily fortified position southwest of Stalingrad, before they were surrounded and annihilated. Photo was made after Soviet break-through in the Stalingrad area.

Ham Fish's Hand Seen in Radio Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

dom of speech is at stake," Fish went on to devote the greater part of his speech to statements from Dies Committee reports that Goodwin Watson, chief foreign propaganda analyst of the FCC, was a "Communist."

The tendency of administration leaders in Congress to appease reactionary forces came sharply into the open on this issue. Majority leader McCormack sat with his chin in his hands, never raising his voice during the Cox and Fish diatribes. As soon as Cox finished talking, Speaker Sam Rayburn who has publicly been warned by Cox not to play too close to the administration, announced hurriedly: "The question is on agreeing to the resolution."

Only two voices were heard voting "No." One belonged to Representative Vito Marcantonio, New York City Progressive. The other could not be identified.

Never has the need for progressive organization in Congress been so marked.

DIES GLOATS

The tory and appeasement voices spoke in unison. They reflected organization and confidence. You could see that in the sardonic smile on the thick lips of Martin Dies, who leaned on the railing in the rear of the chamber while Cox was speaking.

Dies also had "deepest possible personal interest" in the subject. It was the FCC which disclosed that Dies was the most-quoted American on the Nazi radio.

The sixty members of the House who are usually responsive to labor were utterly disorganized. Representative John Coffey of Washington has not yet called the first meeting of this group. In fact, the issue came up so quickly that labor couldn't do a thing. This illustrates better than any argument the reason why many labor leaders have been advocating the setting up of machinery to focus the political influence of labor on Capitol Hill.

If this could happen on a resolution dealing with the FCC, it could happen on innumerable measures of equal or even greater importance to labor and the war effort.

The background of the Cox resolution is worth noting. He introduced it originally more than a year ago when the FCC was investigating the dangerous growth of control by the big newspaper publishing interests over radio stations.

COX AND RADIO

Station WALB, at Albany, Ga., was founded by the publisher of the Albany Herald, largest newspaper in the Southwest Georgia.

Cox told the House today that he made frequent trips to the FCC at the behest of Station WALB.

When a new corporation was created to replace the Albany Herald as official owner of the station, Cox was voted the sum of \$2,500 at the first board meeting.

There is a provision of the Federal Criminal Code making it a felony for a Congressman to represent a client before a Federal agency, but Cox, without blinking an eye, told the House that after the \$2,500 had been awarded him he had never made any attempt to intervene on behalf of the station.

These are the simple facts behind Cox's accusation today that the FCC is "nest of Reds," that the FCC has a "Gestapo like pack of wolves" to protect the "Communist operations."

Cox, in the interest of impartiality, was made chairman of the investigating committee. The other members are Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, a reactionary Republican; Hart, a Jersey City Democrat; Miller, newly-elected Missouri Democrat, and Magnuson of Seattle, Wash., the one progressive on the committee.

A new witch-hunt is on.

Dead Nazis Mark Break-Through at Stalingrad

Mother Bloor, Budenz Mourn Tom Flynn

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, herself ill from an accident, yesterday paid a heartfelt tribute to the memory of her old friend and comrade, Tom Flynn, Irish-American leader, who died Sunday at the age of 83.

Tom Flynn, the father of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the National Committee of the Communist Party, had been a notable figure in the struggle for Irish freedom and American workingclass progress all his life.

Said Mother Bloor: "I want to pay tribute to Tom Flynn, the father of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who died in Boston yesterday. He was one of the finest, kindest Irish pioneers in the old Socialist movement."

"I knew him in connection with his close comrade, Jim Connolly, who wrote such fine books on Socialism, and who was a fighter in the Irish 'Easter Week Rebellion.'"

"Tom Flynn carried on an uncompromising fight for the freedom of Ireland and the American working class."

"His death at this time is a great loss for the cause of democracy." And yesterday, Managing Editor Louis F. Budenz of the Daily Worker sent this wire to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the name of the staff:

"We share your sorrow at the death of your good father. In his life there were contained the best qualities of the Irish-American working people. We know that his memory will be an inspiration for the extension of Socialist thought among those of Irish descent. All of us on the Daily Worker, editorial board and staff members, press your hand in understanding sympathy at your great loss."

"LOUIS F. BUDENZ, 'Managing Editor, 'Daily Worker'."

Disappointment was expressed among labor observers at the level of the debate, particularly on the Democratic side. It was felt that the Democrats had not chosen the best issue on which to meet the Republican majority. GOP leaders took advantage of this situation, repeatedly gibing at the sudden Democratic solicitude for the taxpayers.

New Dealers were frank to say following the session that the Democratic case would have been stronger had their leaders discussed the Lehman budgets from the viewpoint of its war and social expenditures. Lehman, they pointed out, should have been defended not only as an able financial administrator but primarily as a sagacious executor of sound social policies.

The scene in the Senate today paralleled last night's debate in the Assembly where the same charges and counter-charges were hurled across the chamber. The bill passed the lower body last night, also on party lines.

With most attention focused on the Dewey fiscal bills, other legislation received scant attention. In the lower chamber Assemblyman Frank A. Emma, Utica Democrat, introduced a series of labor bills including one to extend unemployment insurance benefits to workers in shops employing one or more persons. The present law confers benefits only on workers in shops where four or more are employed.

HITS DISCRIMINATION Senator Charles Perry, Harlem Democrat, introduced a bill prohibiting discrimination because of race, color or creed in any store where goods are sold or any house, apartment building or other rentable living quarters. The Perry Bill would also forbid discrimination against persons seeking a license to conduct business or persons applying for civil service appointments.

Perry's Bill came as something of a surprise to progressive observers who recalled the bitter opposition to his candidacy last Fall by the Negro voters who formed the majority of his district. Perhaps that very opposition induced the introduction of the bill, it was said.

Powell Assails Negro Ban in WAVES, SPARs

(Continued from Page 1)

its policy as it affects the WAVES and SPARs."

The Powell resolution also requested that the Mayor, Board of Estimate and Board of Higher Education consult with proper Naval authorities "with the view of urging the changing of these policies."

This should be done immediately, said the resolution, so that "a full, all-out, vigorous prosecution of the war shall be continued on a 100 per cent basis consistent with the spirit of New York City and the laws of the State of New York and the fundamental tenets of our beloved nation that peace and victory may be hastened."

NAVY DENIES BAN Asked about discrimination against Negro women in the WAVES and SPARs, a spokesman for the Navy at 90 Church St. said there were "no rules barring persons for race, creed or color."

The Navy spokesman declined to comment, however, when asked if he knew of any Negro women in the WAVES or SPARs.

The Powell resolution was earmarked and sent to committee after a long councilmanic wrangle over a resolution by Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs asking that the city continue operation of 130 WPA classes in English and Citizenship when the WPA ends next month.

Isaacs asked for immediate consideration of the resolution. There were no objections. He made a motion for its consideration. The motion was seconded by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist.

Attlee Confident Of '43 Fight

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told the House of Commons today that Britain can look forward to 1943 with justifiable confidence and that the initiative now has passed into the hands of the United Nations on all the world's battle fronts.

Speaking at the first meeting of the House since the Christmas recess, Attlee, in a statement on the war situation, praised the "wonderful achievements of the Red Army but warned that 'we must not allow any success to cause a relaxation of our efforts or an under-rating of the dangers or difficulties which lie ahead.'"

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Southern AFL War Parley Demands End of Poll Tax

By Rob F. Hall
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The Southern War Labor Conference of the American Federation of Labor adjourned late yesterday after adopting a declaration of principles aimed at "more intensive prosecution of the war against the enemies of freedom." It called for abolition of the poll tax and for a "condition of absolute equal rights on job and job opportunities without any discrimination whatsoever between workers on account of race, creed or color."

A report of the credentials committee revealed that more than 3,000 delegates from 13 states, as well as a thousand visitors were in attendance. The Atlanta World, Negro newspaper, said that 300 of the delegates were Negroes.

The declaration was drafted by a policy committee composed of the presidents and secretaries of the 13 state federations, an equal number of international officers, and nine Negro A. F. of L. leaders.

DENOUNCE POLL TAX
The section dealing with the poll tax said:

"It is neither fair nor just nor honest in any government claiming to be established as a government of the people . . . to place a monetary condition upon a sovereign citizen in the free exercise of his franchise. Therefore the Southern War Labor Conference here assembled urges a continued fight by the AFL for the repeal of the poll tax."

The section on Negro rights recalled that the AFL was founded "on the fundamental principle that the organized labor movement . . . was devoted and dedicated to the high and holy purpose of the advancement and protection and well-being of all wage earners without regard to race, creed or color."

The declaration then recounted the gains made by the Negro people in the hard struggle up from chattel slavery. "Geniuses have been developed," the declaration said, "geniuses who made great contributions to science and to this country and to the world." The labor movement, it said, must serve the workers "without regard to race, color or creed."

REAFFIRM WAR PLEDGES

Other salient points in the declaration of principles included:

1. The conference reaffirmed its no-strike pledge, called attention to the fact that there had been no strikes on any war project under AFL contract in these 12 states, and warned employers against taking advantage of this no-strike policy to ignore workers' grievances.

2. Adequate representation of labor on government war boards and war agencies, was demanded.

3. Pointing to the hardships which labor has suffered in meeting production schedules, its willingness to work overtime, its contribution of men to the armed forces, the conference demanded that no anti-labor legislation be adopted by Congress or the state legislatures.

4. The conference opposed compulsory savings laws but pledged an ever-increasing voluntary purchase of war bonds and stamps.

5. Present minimum wages established under the Fair Labor Standards Act were designated as sub-standard and insufficient for a fair standard of living. Increases in these rates should be permitted without recourse to the Little Steel yardstick or to the War Labor Board, the conference said, whenever labor and management agree to such essential increases.

"Such a provision would relieve the WLB of a large part of its work and in part solve the problems of the low wage group caused by the terrific increase of cost of living, and at the same time would be beneficial to employers who are losing much of their best labor to the war industries."

6. The conference noted "with keen delight the ever-increasing number of white collar workers affiliating with the unions of the AFL," but declared that "the field has hardly been touched."

7. The conference went on record for a post-war public works program to build hard-surfaced highways over every road travelled by RFD mail carriers.

8. The conference urged continued support to the International Labor Office and larger appropriations to enable the ILO to expand its work.

CALLS FOR NEGRO EQUALITY

The declaration of principle was adopted unanimously without dissent, and no delegate took advantage of the discussion period to take the floor on the report. But after the final vote, "Uncle Bob" Weyler, Southern representative of the Carpenters and chairman of the policy committee, went to the microphone to underline the section of the report dealing with the Negro question.

"I am a Southerner by birth and by choice," he said, "and I have been scandalized for 40 years as I went up and down the South by the hullabaloo raised against Negroes on jobs."

"We have moved the Southern wage differential off the back of Dixie," he said, "and we are going to move the barriers against the colored brothers."

Denying that discrimination against Negroes had existed on a large scale in the carpenters union, he said:

"We took the Negro by the hand and pulled him up out of the ditch. And we had to. If we hadn't, he would have caught us by the coat tail and pulled us back into the ditch with him."

He declared that the question of

social equality was not involved.

"The CIO takes in the Negroes and makes us like it," he said. "We are going to take them in and make everybody like it."

TAKES STRONG STAND

The declaration had been dealt with by Dan Ring, director of labor relations for the National Maritime Commission. "Some people say this is a delicate question which shouldn't be discussed, especially here in Atlanta," said Mr. Ring. "But I say it is these so-called delicate questions that must be discussed to be cleared up."

"We have a free country, and that means that every one must have the freedom to make his contribution in the economic world and to the progress of the country and to the color of his skin doesn't matter. . . . This country needs workers, and it must not be impeded by any barriers of race, creed, color or national origin."

"These are the words of President Roosevelt's executive order. Let's take these words home and put them into actual practice. We cannot tolerate discrimination."

Mr. Ring also discussed the problem of absenteeism. During the week of November 15, he said, in the shipyards with maritime commission contract, absenteeism cost 2,109,551 man hours, which is enough to build four 10,000-ton ships. More than half of these absences were completely unexplained, he said.

SOUTH IS ON THE MARCH

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage-Hour division, made one of the most significant contributions of the day. In proportion to the number of workers involved, he said, there were more inquiries from Southern industrialists, looking toward raising wages, than in any other part of the country.

He suggested that this was due partly to inter-regional competition for manpower but also to increased organization by labor.

"But whatever the reason," he said, "something is stirring here."

Conn. CIO Denounces Dies for Disruption

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19.—Sharp denunciation of the Dies Committee as an agency for the spreading of disunity was unanimously voted by the fifth annual convention of the Connecticut State Industrial Union Council Sunday, as some six hundred delegates met to map out policy for the CIO during the current year.

The convention, composed of many war workers making everything from parachutes to machine guns, was united on questions of policy and winning the war. Full support was voted the National CIO program for production and victory.

The convention voted united support for a second front offensive in Europe; for passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore Bills in Congress to establish a centralized economy at home.

United support also was voted for the immediate repeal of the poll tax.

Among other actions taken were: Condemnation of John L. Lewis; against racial discrimination; and for unity in the labor movement at home, for national unity and for unity among the United Nations.

The convention also went on record in favor of the calling of a conference of the CO, AFL and RR Unions to help mobilize to win the war.

EUROPEAN OFFENSIVE

Considerable attention was paid to the subject of the launching of a European offensive and the establishment of central economic planning at home in the annual report of Thomas R. Molloy, outgoing president. Clarence R. Wyman of the United Automobile Workers, Bristol, succeeded Molloy to the presidency of the council. John J. Driscoll of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union of Waterbury was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the council but over stiff opposition from Calvin J. Sutherland, popular former legislative agent of the State CIO.

In his report to the convention on work ahead, President Molloy stated: "During the past year, the CIO in Connecticut has a record of immense growth coupled with enormous contributions to the Victory effort."

"I should be noted that wherever CIO organization has come production has increased and better relations between management and employees has resulted."

Praising the program of the National CIO, Mr. Molloy stated, "Perhaps the foremost contribution

The New South is on the march."

"Basically, there never was any reason for a differential in wages between the North and the South. There certainly was never any reason based on the efficiency of the workers themselves."

Earlier this question had been dealt with by Dan Ring, director of labor relations for the National Maritime Commission. "Some people say this is a delicate question which shouldn't be discussed, especially here in Atlanta," said Mr. Ring. "But I say it is these so-called delicate questions that must be discussed to be cleared up."

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Union Check for Red Army



Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, ILGWU, is shown above turning over to Elizabeth Fraser, representing Russian War Relief, a check of \$6,046 collected in a special scroll drive of the union local. Miss Fraser plays the leading feminine role "Valya" in "The Russian People." The funds will be used by Russian War Relief to send medical supplies to Red Army and civilian wounded.

Continue F. E. P. C., Negro Women Appeal

Hearings on anti-Negro discrimination must continue, stated a group of prominent Harlem Negro women, including executive members of Negro Women, Inc., in a letter sent to President Roosevelt yesterday.

A copy of the letter will go to Federal Securities Administrator Paul V. McNutt, who last week called off FEPC hearings scheduled in the railroad industry and in the Detroit industrial area.

Mrs. Ann Petry of Negro Women, Inc., told the Daily Worker.

A similar letter is being drafted to be sent to all New York Congressmen, she added.

Points emphasized in the letter to the President were as follows:

1.—The Fair Employment Practices Committee must be retained.

2.—It must be given autonomous power, and made responsible only to the President of the United States.

3.—It must be given an adequate budget to carry on its work.

4.—Hearings on anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry must go on as scheduled.

The letter described the FEPC as a necessity if the United States is to make use of all its manpower to win the war, and as an example to the entire world in putting the Four Freedoms into practice.

Signers, in addition to Mrs. Betty White Dolly Lowther, Charlotte Admont, Anne Hedgeman, Mabel K. Staupers, Mrs. John Hope, Ona Morris, Thelma Dale, Inez Sealy, Mrs. Llewellyn Ransom and Mrs. Claude W. Mason.

Union to Honor Furriers in Service Sat.

Servicemen's flags to the families of Furriers Joint Council members now in the armed forces will be presented at a dance to be held at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., New York City, Saturday evening, Jan. 23, 8:30 P. M.

Zero Mostel of Uptown Cafe Society, the well-known Jewish comedian, H. Gandel, Sam Gary, singer, and other Broadway talent will entertain at the dance, whose proceeds will go to the union's army welfare fund for the purpose of sending gifts and necessities to union members serving with the colors.

Irving Potash, Manager of the Furriers' Joint Council, will present the individual servicemen's flags to the families of union members in service.

A "salute to the wives, mothers and sweethearts of fur workers serving with the colors," the dance is being held under the auspices of the Furriers' Joint Council and Women's Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary, subscription 55c. Tickets may be obtained at the union's headquarters, 250 W. 26th St., N. Y. C.

Nelson Names Calder To Replace Kanzler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP).—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board today named Curtis C. Calder as WFB's Director General for Operations, succeeding Ernest Kanzler, whose resignation was announced yesterday.

Calder, who is president of the American and Foreign Power Co., was Kanzler's assistant. He lives in Bronxville, N. Y.

Government employees are gaining new strength which will help them win application of those stabilization policies for themselves, Flaxer said.

"As a result of all the discussion around the WLB case," he explained, "the rest of organized labor is going to understand that government employment is the last refuge of anti-union forces, who seek, by excluding organization from this field to maintain a base from which to attack all the gains that labor has made."

"They are beginning to realize that many of the agencies now operated by government were formerly run by private industry, and that conditions accepted for government employees today may be imposed on them tomorrow."

Solidarity of all unions with government employees is growing also because there's hardly an industry now which doesn't regard itself as "government" because its contracts are war work. Arguments government agencies and their subdivisions use to discourage wage stabilization or collective bargain-

Gov't Employees' Problems Need to Be Answered Now

By Dorothy Loeb

Since the National War Labor Board ruled that it has no jurisdiction over the wages and working conditions of government employees, some three million state, county and municipal workers in the nation are asking: "Where do we go from here?"

Some of them work in hospitals. They work in departments of sanitation, in highway and sewer gangs, on city-owned railways, and in like jobs, performing essential services which happen to be operated by one or another government unit.

Two points particularly make the answer to their question important. There is, in the first place, the personal plight of this great body of people, caught between leaping-Lena living costs and wages which in virtually all cases have remained frozen. Most of these three million have suffered a wage cut of anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent through that simple fact alone.

WAR WORKERS
But the second point is even more important than the personal plight of these men and women. They're war workers, these days, these city, state and county employees. Failure to give them adequate conditions directly weakens our production against the Axis.

The hospital worker who protects health on the home front isn't contributing less to the United Nations than the production soldier whom he helps to get back on the job. The workers who keep highways in shape so that production shipments can move . . . over them don't contribute less than the mep and women who turn out the production in the shipment. The operator on the city-owned railway line isn't less important than the men and women who ride to work on them to get to the plant to turn out tanks, planes and other fighting equipment.

These millions have now been told that the War Labor Board which handles wage and working condition questions looking to stabilize economic conditions for the rest of the nation, has nothing to do with them. What next?

Abram Flaxer, national president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a CIO union with more than 33,000 members in this field, says relief will be found for this army of government workers because war's needs make it mandatory.

EXPECTS A CHANGE
Without minimizing the difficulties ahead, Flaxer says that his union sees factors in the situation which give promise of first class citizenship to city, state and county employees.

"The very fact that we had the War Labor Board hearings has spotlighted national attention on the conditions of these people," says Flaxer.

"Many who never knew the facts before now know that the government worker of today averages between \$100 and \$115 a month; that highway workers average earnings is \$93.24 a month; that hospital workers' average earnings are \$76.51 a month."

"The fact that a crisis in essential war services in city, state and county departments exists in many communities has already been revealed. Officials admit it. The War Labor Board hearings helped to drive home the relationship between these personnel shortages and others to come and the conditions of the people who work in these institutions."

While the War Labor Board ruling will have repercussions unfavorable to organized labor in certain respects, it nevertheless has the advantage of putting squarely up to the government units the responsibility of adjusting employees' conditions within the stabilization policies established for the rest of the country, Flaxer said.

The WLB said in effect: "We have established a stabilization policy for the whole country, including the Little Steel formula and other wage rulings. We are not going to administer these policies in government bodies. That is up to the government agencies themselves. But they must operate within these policies."

GAIN STRENGTH
Government employees are gaining new strength which will help them win application of those stabilization policies for themselves, Flaxer said.

"As a result of all the discussion around the WLB case," he explained, "the rest of organized labor is going to understand that government employment is the last refuge of anti-union forces, who seek, by excluding organization from this field to maintain a base from which to attack all the gains that labor has made."

"They are beginning to realize that many of the agencies now operated by government were formerly run by private industry, and that conditions accepted for government employees today may be imposed on them tomorrow."

Solidarity of all unions with government employees is growing also because there's hardly an industry now which doesn't regard itself as "government" because its contracts are war work. Arguments government agencies and their subdivisions use to discourage wage stabilization or collective bargain-

ing are quickly echoed by private employers.

An indication of this can be seen in a special point in the CIO's current national legislative program. The CIO sets itself the goal of winning for government workers the same bargaining rights as workers in private industry and the program comments: "This objective must be recognized as a necessity for the full mobilization of all our people in the all-out war effort."

These factors, Flaxer says, have taken the problem of adjusting government workers' conditions out of the musty offices of the nation's city halls and county seats and put it out on a raised platform before the people. They now know why adjustments are necessary and whose job it is to bring them about. With the heightened solidarity of the labor movement and new thousands pouring into the State, County and Municipal Workers, this answers the question: "Where do we go from here?"

Food Union Insists on Distribution Changes

New York's food unions called upon Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard yesterday to add organized labor to the committee of 18 just set up to solve food shortages and mal-distribution here.

Jay Rubin president of the New York Hotel Trades Council, which comprises thousands of organized workers in the food industry, sent a hot protest to Mr. Wickard on the composition of the committee as now constituted.

Only the big chain stores and corporations, which in the main are responsible for shortages and unbalanced distribution, are represented on the committee. There isn't a union name in the lot.

Protests along the same lines went out Monday from Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, of the Greater New York CIO Council. They called for inclusion of labor, consumer and small farmer representatives on the committee.

PROTEST TO WICKARD
"We are officially protesting to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard the exclusion of labor representatives from the food distribution committee especially in the New York area and requesting him to give such representation to the hotel and food

SPRING TRAINING IN NORTH WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO END BASEBALL JIM CROW

By Bill Mardo

A new and vital change has occurred that enhances immeasurably the possibility of ending the shameful policy of discrimination in baseball.

The club owners have long argued that their annual trek to Southern training camps made it impossible for them to give Negro ball players tryouts.

That excuse no longer exists!

This year the Dodgers will train at Bear Mountains. This year the Giants will get in shape at Lakewood. This year the Yankees will limber up at Asbury Park.

No more Southern training camps. . . . No more alibis to postpone the long overdue necessity of signing up Negro stars. That is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from this new development.

The baseball magnates are business men. If they are convinced that it would be good business to give Negro stars tryouts at the Northern training sites, then they would be more receptive to the mass demand for the ending of Jim Crow in the majors.

Already, mass delegations have visited many of the club owners, and others are in the process of doing the same. The delegations must point out to the owners that:

1. Negro and white fans from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and other large Northern cities, would flock to the training camps by the thousands, if they had the opportunity to watch men like Josh Gibson, Dave Barnhill, Sammy Hughes, etc., in action.

2. The added interest in visiting the training camps because of the Negro players, would practically pay the clubs' entire training expenses!

3. There are no Jim Crow sections in Northern baseball parks, and certainly there would be no friction if Negro and white were to play together on the field.

4. Draining the minor leagues dry in an effort to find replacements for those big leaguers now in the armed forces, won't work. The kids from the minors are green and of dubious talent.

5. Fans will not plunk down their hard-earned money at the box-office to see an inferior brand of play.

The many Negro players who are so able to help baseball carry on in its usual top-notch traditions, must be given their chance!

It's more than just a question of business ethics. The Negro is fighting and dying in this people's war, just as his white comrades are. There are no Jim Crow bullets. Yet, the nauseating policy of denying the Negro ball player his place in baseball serves Hitler just as much as if we were to fire blank bullets at the Axis!

The time is ripe . . . the public is ready . . . and the eyes of America are on the big league owners!

College Hoop Scores

North Carolina Pre-Flight 66, North Carolina State 54.
Illinois 64, Iowa 51.
Ohio State 47, Chicago 39.
Kentucky 60, Georgia 52.
Indiana State 45, Ball State 31.

Springfield 69, Worcester Poly 44.
Minnesota 56, Purdue 35.
Syracuse 52, Cornell 31.
Bowling Green 40, Ohio Northern 28.
Vanderbilt 31, Alabama 27.
McPherson 50, Bethel 40.
McMurry 37, Daniel Baker 27.
Walsh 35, DePaul 41.
Camp Grant 37, Loras 36.
Mississippi 37, Tulane 34.
North Dakota State 36, Moorhead Teachers 34.
Hawkins 40, Concordia (Moorhead) 28.

Worker School Series to Hear OPA Attorney

Why does the cost of living go up in spite of price ceilings? Why is there a shortage of meat? Do you have to pay the full rent when you don't get heat? Is the breakdown in rationing the result of the skulduggery of the farm bloc in Congress? Who is to blame for the 40 per cent increase in food? What can the government do about it? What is point rationing? What rights has the consumer? Why does hoarding help the Axis? Who hoards?

These are only some of the questions that are agitating the minds of the people.

It is to help answer these questions, that the Workers School has invited Walter Gellhorn, regional attorney for OPA, to speak on the Problems of the Consumers, in the second of a series of lectures on War Economy and Victory.

Prof. Gellhorn, because of his official position, can give authoritative answers based on the law and on the various orders issued by the OPA. The meeting will take place at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2:30 P.M. Louise Mitchell of the Daily Worker staff will be chairman.

Defeatists Try to Block Victory in '43, Foster Tells Cleveland Rally

By Sig. Wenger
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—The biennial State Convention of the Communist Party closed Sunday night with a Lenin Memorial meeting attended by 1,200 Clevelanders and addressed by William Z. Foster and John Williamson.

The theme of Foster's speech was "This war can be won in 1943—this war MUST be won in 1943." The national chairman of the Communist Party pointed out, however, that the people would have to defeat the disruptive forces in the misnamed "Victory Congress."

Foster made a sharp attack on the anti-administration Congressmen, declaring "These unrepentant America Firsters see in President Roosevelt the enemy they have to fight, they don't see Hitler as the enemy."

He dealt at length with "the assault upon the Negro people of this country," assailing the "shameful attack on the anti-Poll Tax bill that had a majority in both the House and Senate," the "stimulated campaign of discrimination against Negroes in industry and the calling

off of the FEPC hearings on the railroad industry.

Dealing with the need for a planned centralized war economy and passage of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore bills, Foster warned: "The Pepper-Toland Bill is now lying before Congress and, before this Congress is liable to lie a very long time—unless the people insist upon action."

John Williamson, sketched the best way to honor the memory of Lenin is to wage an unrelenting fight for the President's offensive war policies.

He stressed the fact that "Darwinism is endangering America's victory, the victory of the United Nations." He pointed to the danger of the policy of dealing with Darwin, not only for the United Nations, but for the people of the

occupied countries, asserting "No Darwinism, but a Second Front, is what the people of France want."

The well-known Almanac Singers and Theodore Koryor, Hungarian baritone, provided a rounded-out program of entertainment.

The enthusiasm of the meeting was carried over from the week-end State Convention of the Party, which preceded it. One hundred and forty-four regular delegates from more than 20 cities of the state, plus 60 alternates and invited guests, were present.

State Secretary Arnold Johnson's report dealt with the need of mobilizing the people of Ohio, especially the basic workers in this important war industry state, for the Second Front in Europe Now, for unprecedented production for Victory in '43 and for the war necessities of a mass Communist Party in Ohio.

Following a report by State Organizer Joseph Brandt, the convention decided to recruit 700 members into the Communist Party of Ohio from Lincoln's Birthday to May Day.

The discussion by shop workers and women reflected the fact that "one third of the 144 regular delegates, were from basic industry, including steel, auto-aircraft, rubber, metal and machinery, railroad and shipyard. Women comprised 40 per cent of the delegation."

Arnold Johnson and Joseph Brandt were re-elected State Secretary and State Organizer respectively. The convention elected Anthony Krochmarek as State Chairman, after Yetta Land resigned that post due to protracted illness.

Soviets Seize 5 Big Railroad Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

railroads running 33 miles south-east of Biogradgora and 46 north-east to Divnoe—both taken in the last few days—join.

The special bulletin said the number of prisoners rounded up on the Voronezh front had mounted to 52,000 with the capture of 21,000 more yesterday. They were listed as:

27,500 Hungarians, 22,000 Italians and 2,500 Germans.

Axis forces east of the Rostov-Voronezh railway in the Rostov area have been completely encircled and a great battle of annihilation is being waged against them, the High Command said.

In six days of fighting on the Voronezh front up to Monday, the Soviets reported, they took rich hauls of booty including 170 tanks, 1,700 guns, 2,800 machine guns, 4,000 trench mortars, 6,000 motor vehicles, 1,500 horses, 65,000 rifles, about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 600,000 shells and more than 150 war dumps.

More booty was amassed in the area of Kamensk and Belaya Kalitva, where Axis resistance was broken in decisive Red Army onslaughts, the special communique reported. It now is being counted.

Earlier war reports told of mounting Red Army successes from end to end of the 1,250-mile battle line. They said the Red Army was broadening their relief corridor into Leningrad and were on the march again in the Veliki Luki area.

The new offensive which broke the siege of Leningrad was reported beating at the extended German salient stretching 80 miles south to Novgorod, threatening the Nazis with isolation or a forced retreat.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
POLK DANCERS!! Dances of all nations. Large congenial group. Ann Agin directing. Ping-pong, social, dancing following. 32 E. 12th St. Aug. Thirteenth Street Playhouse, 8:30 P.M.

Coming
SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY winter dance! Albert Ammons and Baby Hines from Cafe Society. Josh White of LaVie Parisienne. La Belle Roesette and Her Haitian Dancers. Betty Garrett of "Scent of the Boys." Jack de Merchant of Radio City Music Hall. Bernice West of "New Faces." Dick Carroll's Swing Band. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Saturday, Jan. 23, 9 P.M. 50¢ in advance (tickets at 75¢ Astor Pl. 5th floor). 99¢ at door. Tax included.

Registration
WORKERS SCHOOL CLASSES begin tonight. Registration continues. Complete program of courses on the War, Marxism, Leninism, American History, other courses. Register now: Room 201, 35 E. 12th St.

A PEOPLE'S PAPER
reports the people's war
For all the news . . .
Read the
DAILY WORKER

With Sonja Henie's Ice Show

the Roundup

Willie Ritchie's Son Star In Garden, But Not as Fighter

By Jack Cuddy

The sell-out crowd of 18,000 in Madison Square Garden was still as the spotlight settled upon the two principals in one of the greatest shows ever staged in the house that Tex built.

There in the blub of white light the "Kid" was doing his stuff while the orchestra played a tango that started the spectators weaving and slinking in their seats.

The Kid was doing his stuff in modern Madison Square Garden, just as his dad in the old Garden, many years ago. He was doing it like a champion, because his dad was a champion—Willie Ritchie—former world king of the light-weights.

They say that sports champions never breed sons who can follow in their footsteps. Maybe they're right. But Geary Steffen, Jr., is carrying on in robust fashion as the ice-dancing partner of Sonja Henie, the "Golden Girl" of sports and entertainment. Young Geary, only 19, is the son of Willie Ritchie, the champion who was born Geary A. Steffen, Sr.

Steffen, a handsome, eager youth with taffy hair, dances the tango with Sonja Henie in the Garden, or wherever their tour may take them. He wears the dark, glittery chaps of the Argentine Gaucho, and a magenta vest to match Sonja's breath-taking garb.

We caught young Steffen after the show, while he was eating tangerines in his hotel room. And we asked him: "Do you like it this way? Are you satisfied to come into this new Madison Square Garden as an ice dancer—instead of a fighter, like your old man?"

The son of Willie Ritchie reclined on a hotel bed and answered: "It would be a better story, if I'd say, 'I'm sorry I'm not in the Garden as a fighter—instead of a dancer.' But it wouldn't be true. Actually I'm glad I'm here as a skater; and

Sonja Aids Red Cross



Lovely Sonja Henie, star of the annual ice follies which packs the Garden, is shown here handing a check for \$17,576 to the Red Cross—receipts for a night's show. . . . The gorgeous Norwegian skater will be in the Garden for a full week more.

I'm the luckiest guy in the world to be Miss Henie's skating partner. "How come?—with your father a former lightweight champion," we said.

"When I was young, I naturally wanted to be a fighter," he replied. "In fact I won the Golden Gloves flyweight championship in San Francisco on me and made me throw away my gloves."

"When we moved to Los Angeles later, I started playing the Westwood rink from sheer loneliness. I learned to skate. I took a job there as handy man, and good skaters taught me what to do with the blades. And I found myself practicing two or three hours every day. I loved it."

Meanwhile Willie Ritchie, one of the cleverest guys ever to toss

leather, was uncertain about the practicality of his son's choice. Willie, who won the lightweight title from Ad Wolgast in 1912, and lost it to Freddie Welsh on a questionable decision in London in 1914, was raising his son to be a lawyer. It seems that young Steffen has an uncle who is a lawyer, and who could make a place for him. That's why the Kid went to UCLA last year.

But young Steffen said: "As soon as we finish this tour, I'm going to enlist in the army as a ski-trooper. I'm fair on skis too. I hope I do all right in the war. I've simply got to. After all, my father was a champion—and a great one. I can't let him down—nor his thousands of friends."—(UP).

Boroughs Vie For Jan. 24 Mobilization

ROUND-UP ON THE SUBSCRIPTION FRONT:

Enthusiastic reports from Communist Party clubs and section confirm our belief that Subscription Sunday will see the greatest outpouring of canvassers in the 19 years' history of the Daily Worker.

Subscription Sunday was conceived by the State Committee of the Communist Party as a giant demonstration of Communist adhesion for a job well and tirelessly done for two long decades.

The conception of Subscription Sunday as a circulation device pure and simple has been left far behind. Communist Party organizations, anxious to make their own celebrations outstanding, are vying for the privilege of entertaining Party and Trade Union leaders.

BOROUGH VIE

John Lavin, county organizer of Manhattan, has been working feverishly to assure a 100 per cent turnout in his county. As he put it "this is Manhattan's opportunity to show its mettle and nothing is going to stand in our way."

Rebecca Grecht, of the Bronx is doubtful of Manhattan's ability to keep pace with her borough in any phase of press activity. She said: "The Bronx is now far in front on Sunday subs and Monday, Jan. 25 will find us even further in the lead."

Dark horse Joe Roberts, Brooklyn's champion, could not be reached for an opinion but Cacchione's Kings County champions will not be found wanting. Little Queens' representative, Manny Dennis, when asked for an opinion, grinned confidently when he said: "Ask me Monday."

Bob Appel, circulation manager of the Daily Worker said frankly: "When we discussed the prospects for a successful mobilization on Jan. 24, we knew the response would be good . . . but I doubt if anyone and certainly not myself expected the terrific response which Subscription Sunday has brought forth. It is heartening to me, as a newcomer to circulation work, to know that there is this tremendous well of enthusiasm and understanding of the role of our press."

He continued: "The coming year will be decisive in deciding whether the 'Daily' will continue with its present meager circulation or will break into the upper brackets as befitting its worth and content. Subscription Sunday will get us off to a running start."

See you on Sunday. . . .

LOWDOWN -

Vacations Are Wonderful Things Especially If You Are Athletic

NAT LOW

Something's wrong. You're supposed to come back from a vacation refreshed and raring to go. . . . You're supposed to tear into the job with zest and energy—and meet your deadline with plenty to spare.

But something's gone wrong. . . . It ain't working out the way we planned.

We came into the office yesterday morning sound of wind and strong of limb—but where the flesh was willing the mind was weak.

We couldn't work very well—and is that the way to be after a wonderful winter vacation in Lakewood?

But kidding aside, vacations are wonderful things, even though they may be difficult to justify in this time of grim war against fascism.

You do come back to work feeling better than when you left. Up early in the morning, a big steaming breakfast among nice, friendly people—ice skating on the lake, afternoon snoozes after a session with Sholokhov's tremendous "The Don Flows Home to the Sea," poker and pinochle in the afternoon—and then to bed, early. (Imagine!)

Ah! The life—yessir. We left Hotel Allaben in Lakewood with heavy heart—you will rarely find a more delightful place to spend a winter vacation.

We learned some highly interesting things in our week at Allaben. Mostly how to lose dough at penny poker (you wouldn't believe how much one can drop playing a penny and two).

This poker, incidentally, is fascinating. But the folks at the hotel wouldn't believe we were playing poker. They would look at us queerly, when with a three in the hole, and a four showing on the table, we would raise a guy who had an ace up. . . . It cost us dough, but it was fun. . . . We bluffed so much that when we finally did get a pair of aces back to back—nobody would believe us and we would take a pot big enough to stagger the average man's imagination. . . . (Once actually 23 cents)

Of course those aces back to back didn't come often enough to suit us and so we usually found ourselves digging deep into our rather empty pockets for shekels.

Of course, there are other things one does at Allaben in Lakewood. For instance—one gets up early and does vigorous exercise in one's room. Left finger and right finger extended—then twirled energetically till the blood circulates from finger tip to first knuckle.

Then there are the long walks from the dining room to the lobby where we energetically sat for three and four hours at a stretch. The benefits one derives from exercise of this kind are incalculable.

Of course, for those less athletic than this correspondent—there are the quiet sessions in the "Blue Room" where you can exercise your right arm (or left as the case may be) spearing apples and oranges and cookies between meals. This activity we also widely engaged in—so widely that Jack Schwartz, the genial proprietor of the hotel, offered us 100 dollars to leave.

We held out for 200 and then haughtily left.

How to Figure Your Tax Exemptions

No. 12

Income Constructively Received

In making a return of income for Federal income tax purposes, all income must be reported except those items which are specifically exempt, a list of which may be found in the instructions attached to the return form. The report of income must include income "constructively received," as well as actually received, that is, income which becomes the property of a person during the year even though he does not have physical possession of it.

Income is constructively received when it is unconditionally credited to one's account or set apart subject to his order at any time. Thus, interest credited on a savings bank deposit is income to the depositor when credited, even though it may not be drawn down or even entered on the depositor's pass book. Income received for a taxpayer by his agent, such as rental payments, has been constructively received when it is received by the agent.

Interest coupons which have matured, and are payable, represent income constructively received by their owner, even though the coupons are not cashed, unless, of course, there are no funds available to pay the interest on the coupons. In the same way, dividend checks ordinarily become income when received, whether the checks are cashed or not. However, in the case of certain building and loan associations, dividends declared and credited may not be withdrawn by the shareholder until the maturity of the share in a future year. In such cases the dividends do not become income during the year of the credit, but in the year of the maturity of the share.

Another instance of constructive receipt of income may arise when one's debts or bills are paid by another or where a debt is forgiven. If this payment of a debt by another, or forgiveness of a debt by a creditor, is not by way of outright gift, but in accordance with some agreement, or business transaction, then the amount of the debt paid on behalf of the taxpayer, or forgiven to him, becomes income to him in the year in which such payment or forgiveness occurs.

It often happens that a taxpayer who owns property agrees that the income from such property shall be paid to a third party, or he may contract to perform services to a second party and it is agreed that the compensation shall be paid to a third party. In each case the

amount paid to the third party at the taxpayer's order is income "constructively received" by the taxpayer, which must be reported as income in his income tax return.

Lawyers Guild Wins Right in Schappes Plea

The New York Court of Appeals has granted an application made by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild to appear as "friend of the Court" in the appeal of Morris U. Schappes from his conviction on a charge arising out of his activities in connection with the Rapp-Coudert investigation.

The Lawyers' Guild, in its application to the court, contended that Mr. Schappes had not received a fair trial and that his constitutional rights were violated. It pointed out that the jury which tried the defendant had been chosen in violation of law because all admitted bias and prejudice.

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Flag 36" x 24" and cast of American Eagle
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CHANGE THE WORLD

Liberals and Red-Baiters;
Mad Dog Pegler Froths at the
Mouth Over Mrs. Roosevelt
By MIKE GOLD

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has never been a friend to Communists. Indeed, she has been on occasion a red-baiter, in that foolish manner of liberals who hope a little shrewd red-baiting on their part will protect them from the liberal-baiting of fascists.

It was, for example, the collaboration of Mrs. Roosevelt and Westbrook Pegler in last year's Newspaper Guild elections that raised an evil mist of red-baiting which later was to be regretted by some of the red-baiters.

Only a strong will to unity on the part of Communists and other leftward elements prevented a weakening of the Guild. The loyalty of the baited averted any inner split over phony issues, and left the Guild stronger than ever.

Mrs. Roosevelt, an honest trade unionist, was working on misguided political principle. Pegler, of course, was, as usual, working for the publishers. Yet, both joined hands temporarily and made the same familiar charges.

It was all part of fascist Pegler's notorious campaign to destroy American trade unionism, yet Mrs. Roosevelt, a loyal and consistent trade unionist, helped him, in effect, because temporarily the red-baiting poison had dulled her usual common sense.

When will the liberals of America learn they have nothing to gain and a world to lose if they allow themselves to be made tools of Hitler's Anti-Communist League?

They do it again and again, though the same rewards inevitably await them. Mrs. Roosevelt is now being subjected to one of the poison-pen campaigns of Roy Howard's Mad Dog. It is the customary pay for a liberal that has gone red-baiting, yet how nauseating to read some of these slanders!

Every detail of Mrs. Roosevelt's personal life is distorted into a fantastic shape by Mad Dog Pegler. She travels a great deal, but decent Americans believe she has vastly helped the morale of America by so doing. The President's wife made millions of Americans feel closer to their government. She has brought friendship to all, made them feel proud that those in the highest places were warmly aware of their little trade union local, or cooperative store, or new kindergarten, and efficient war factory, and student league.

Mad Dog Pegler makes all this varied, well-planned and most important propaganda of Mrs. Roosevelt for a people's America seem like some personal joy-riding.

Anyone who has heard Mrs. Roosevelt speak knows it is a serious business she works at and its purpose is to increase the quantity and quality of American democracy. She is worth a regiment in the war on fascism. Which is why Pegler hates her and why he spatters her so furiously with the thick slime of his demagoguery.

If I were a son, relative or friend of Mrs. Roosevelt I think I would be old-fashioned enough to want to horsewhip the Mad Dog for this cowardly and malicious campaign of lies. But I suppose it is not "liberal" to do so, and the year is 1943, when American newspapermen were held personally responsible by the slanders.

People who have been bitten by the Mad Dog feel indignant about him, yet there are no laws that can be invoked, for Roy Howard's lawyers evidently coach their scoundrel writer on the libel laws, and he knows how to assassinate just within the technicalities of the law.

Many people who hate Pegler think he merely has a mean nature, and all this sneering and slandering they put down to his temperament. Pegler hates everyone, they say, and everyone should hate him in return.

But the mad dog isn't so crazy or mad or temperamental. Not any more than is Hitler.

When I visited Mexico several years ago, during the administration of Cardenas, I found dozens of little fascist sheets spreading nasty personal slanders against the liberals and Socialists in the Cardenas regime, all in the same Pegler vein.

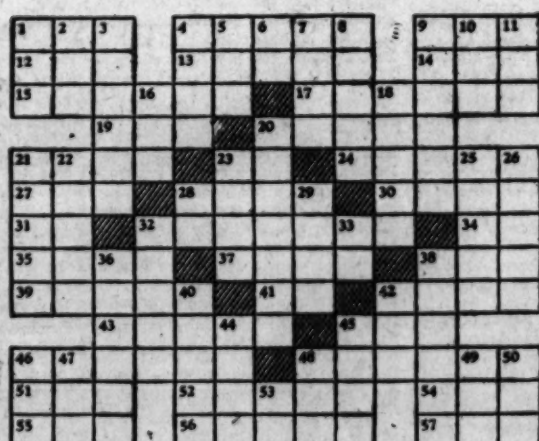
In France, the journalism of Daudet and Maurras, of the fascist-royalist "Action Francaise," was exactly on the same personalized order. They smeared every liberal with any sort of filth, breaking their hearts if they were weak, embezzling them in a morass of self-defense if they were unskilled in politics.

In Germany, the whole of Nazi journalism was along these lines of gutter-fighting and goading and personal smearing. The sadism of Pegler is a familiar note in Nazi journalism. And what he says about Mrs. Roosevelt, Charles Chaplin and other American liberals has often appeared in the Nazi press, almost word for word, sneer for sneer, lie for lie.

This is the true menace of Peglerism, that it is fascism, and yet we cannot protect America from it under the current laws that govern a free press.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 A gypsy
 - 4 A metal
 - 9 Once around track
 - 12 Combining form: meaning
 - 13 Parlor game of chance
 - 14 Unsorted wheat
 - 15 Incrustation on teeth
 - 17 Had a short sleep
 - 19 To make lace edging
 - 20 Disappears
 - 21 A Bedouin
 - 23 You and I
 - 24 Winter vehicle (pl.)
 - 27 Thick black substance
 - 28 Makes impact with
 - 30 A kind of cheese
 - 31 Chinese measure
 - 32 Dragging
 - 34 Japanese marine measure
 - 35 A continent
 - 37 A mineral vein
- VERTICAL**
- 5 An upright tablet
 - 7 A new
 - 10 Dispatches
 - 11 Old music
 - 16 To misplace
 - 18 A dress
 - 22 To consume
 - 25 A country without food
 - 26 Musical instrument (pl.)
 - 28 Atmosphere
 - 29 Has knowledge of
 - 33 Gopher's mound
 - 35 Genus of cattle
 - 36 An upright tablet
 - 37 A new
 - 38 A kind of wood
 - 39 A kind of wood
 - 40 A kind of wood
 - 41 A kind of wood
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 - 57 A kind of wood

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

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Protests Mount Against "Tennessee Johnson":

Adam Clayton Powell Attacks M-G-M Slander of Stevens



Congressman A. Clayton Powell

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION" came back under a new guise on Tuesday night at the Hotel Astor when "Tennessee Johnson" was unveiled. "Tennessee Johnson" is a vicious, damnable, distortion of facts that can better be summed up by saying that it is a bundle of lies.

It records the life of Andrew Johnson, that unfortunate man, who followed Abraham Lincoln into the presidency. The record as the screen portrays it is an absolute distortion of the true facts and figures of the life and brief presidency of that notable drunkard.

In the process of building up Andrew Johnson, and the worst element of the south which he represented, one of the greatest friends of Democracy is crucified. That friend is Thaddeus Stevens. In all the centuries of the fight for freedom no minority had a more vigorous champion than Thaddeus Stevens. As Michael Turner revealed in his article, Jan. 2 in this newspaper, "Thaddeus Stevens was uncompromising." To summarize:

- He was an abolitionist;
- Aided slaves to escape from the Underground Railroad;
- Advocated the absolute equality of whites and Negroes;
- Urged the establishment of a military government in the south to guarantee Negro rights;
- Fought for the passage of the 13th and 14th Amendments;

Soldiers Enjoy Union Show at Harlem Center

By Eric Webber

Four hundred sailors, soldiers and merchant seamen at the Harlem Defense Recreation Center got an eyeful of professional entertainment presented by a group of up and coming amateurs, Sunday night.

The performers, members of the Drama group of the Screen, Office and Professional Employees Guild, local 109, affiliate of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, are white collar workers in New York offices of motion picture companies.

All numbers presented, were written by members of the Drama Group for victory review, now in rehearsal. Songs were written by Irving Rifkin, Vic Leure, Irwin Lewis, Bernie Weisbaum, Paul Klein and Lee Goldsmith, amateur song writers.

The latter three boys worked for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, in the capacity of office workers. They are in their late teens and early twenties. When Bernie was drafted, Paul and Lee hastened to enlist, hoping they'd land in the same outfit. They were. And they're working on a show for the army at Camp Lee, Virginia.

They Liked It

The Negro troops took the youth group to heart and the consensus opinion was that they "have something on the ball, but the content of the stuff they put on isn't anti-fascist enough."

Director of the group, Ted Post, however, is taking steps to channel the efforts of the group and turn it into a real anti-fascist mobile drama unit.

The Screen, Office and Professional Employees Guild, were among the first to campaign against the motion picture, "Tennessee Johnson" as a libel against the Negro people, and a malicious falsification of history.

Earl Robinson, in a surprise appearance at the Harlem Center, followed the union drama group with the "Ballad for Americans."

Theatre Notes

Lincoln's Birthday will be the date of a memorial meeting called by friends and associates of the late Lem Ward, young director, at the Cort Theatre at 11:30 P. M. Maxwell Anderson, Howard Bay, Moe Hack, Adelaide Klein, Earl Robinson, Aline MacMahon and Thomas Job will speak.

"Counterattack," Soviet drama, will make its Broadway debut at the Windsor Theatre on Feb. 3. Directed by Margaret Webster, the play has been written by Janet and Philip Stevenson upon the Russian original by Ilya Vershinin and Mikhail Ruderman. Lee Sablin is the producer. Fourteen men and one woman are in the cast, the woman being a Nazi nurse played by Barbara O'Neill. Other featured players are Morris Carnovsky and Martin Wolfson.

A theatre version of "The Seventh Cross," Anna Segher's best-selling novel, will soon be on Broadway. Viola Brothers Shore, noted screen writer, indicated before leaving Mexico for Hollywood, Miss Shore wrote the play during her extended stay in Mexico, working in daily consultation with the refugee novelist. The play will be staged by Otto Preminger and production is to begin at once. Arrangements are being made to have Miss Segher in New York for rehearsals.

• Urged the division of plantations into small farms for ex-slaves; and

• Had as his companion a Negro woman both in Lancaster, Pa., and Washington, D. C., so much so that the New York World editorialized: "It is a curious question how far the Reconstruction legislation of the past four years may not have been molded by simple Mrs. Smith."

And now let us look at the only president who was ever brought before the Senate for impeachment:

Andrew Johnson was an ordinary politician. He was a statesman only once when he refused to sanction Tennessee's secession from the Union. He was pro-slave and anti-Negro. He said, "Negroes have a tendency to relapse into barbarism." He fought and vetoed all legislation to secure civil and political rights for slaves. He fought all Reconstruction efforts. He ignored the Ku Klux Klan terrorizing which originated in his state. In utter disregard of the Constitution he removed the Secretary of War from office for being pro-Negro. He escaped impeachment by only one vote. He was so drunk when he was sworn as Vice-President of the United States that he almost fell off the platform.

If this is the clean up that Metro Goldwyn Mayer promised Wendell Willkie and Walter White then God help the rest of the pictures for 1943!

(This article is reprinted from Councilman Adam Clayton Powell's column, "Soapbox," in the "People's Voice" of Jan 16.)

Attention, Yellow Press!

Why Not the Whole Story About Frances Farmer?

By Ed Robbins

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Cheap sensationalism of the yellow press has again taken its toll in the case of the career of the beautiful and talented young movie star Frances Farmer.

Frances Farmer is a very sick girl, mentally sick and under strict observation in the Psychopathic ward of the General Hospital.

But this young actress has a long record as a courageous, out-spoken progressive. She was a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union years ago. She publicly boycotted Japanese goods and wore blue stockings when it was the policy of the big newspapers to cater to the Japanese. She supported the Spanish Loyalist cause against the fascist Franco.

So the newspapers and particularly the Hearst press had a hol-

day with the sick, tortured girl.

There is good reason to believe that this was a case of deliberate attempted character assassination. Newspaper reporters were well aware of the fact that Miss Farmer was mentally ill and undoubtedly reported the state of affairs to their editors.

They all knew too that Miss Farmer was recently confined to a sanitarium when she suffered loss of memory while she was on location in Mexico City.

Any layman could have seen that the girl was not herself. She was violent, she wept and raved, tore her clothes off, kicked policemen, insulted the Judge, and her answers to questions put to her in the courtroom were irrational. For example she spoke of people putting alcohol in her coffee and orange juice.

But newsmen tormented her with questions; photographers shot dozens of flash bulbs in her face, and the press splashed a shameful and inhuman story of drunkenness and nudity over its front pages.

Typical Press Treatment

Typical of the press treatment of the story was the display in the Herald Express last Thursday. The banner over a huge picture spread was "The Road Downhill." It showed stock pictures of Miss Farmer in the typical Hollywood glamourized still. And then below were pictures taken in the jail showing the girl wild, bedraggled and sick.

Miss Farmer was arrested for violating her probation in a case some months ago when she drove her car with undimmed lights in a dimout section.

She failed to pay the final installment on a \$250 fine imposed on her.

Judge Marshall Hickson sentenced her to six months in jail but the Judge apparently understood the true situation and called in a psychiatrist.

Dr. Thomas Leonard, Alhambra psychiatrist, said Miss Farmer told him "I hear voices day and night and they bother me."

"She said people were putting things into her food and drink and what they were putting in caused her to be ill and distracted."

After he made his report, Miss Farmer was transferred from the county jail to the Psychopathic Ward for observation.

Chief Psychiatrist Dr. George Thompson, of the Psychopathic Ward said Miss Farmer is a "very sick girl."

"This Is The Army" Goes to Hollywood

"This is The Army," the all-soldier stage show now touring the country, is expected to go into film production late next month at the Warner Bros. studios. So far as possible, the cast of the show will be used in the film, but there will be additions of prominent film players now in the armed forces. All profits of the film will go to the Army Emergency Relief Fund. Mr. Warner, Irving Berlin, writers, directors and others at the studio are donating their services.

Theatre:

An Old Odor Persists In 'Russian' Farce

DARK EYES, a new comedy by Elena Miramova, in collaboration with Eugene Leonovich. Settings by Stewart Chaney. Presented and staged by Jed Harris at the Delia Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

"Dark Eyes" is a comedy about three female Russian refugees who pay an unannounced visit to the Long Island home of a Washington dollar-a-year man. Refugees who are Russians there certainly are; but they are refugees not from the Soviets but from the German invaders of the Soviet Union. Natasha, Tonia and Olga, that trio of somewhat comic Russians, are in truth not refugees but exiles. And the Russia they portray is long dead, if it ever lived at all, except in the minds of aspiring playwrights.

For it is rather late in the day for a play about Russians who mourn for "Holy Russia," but who have absented themselves wilfully or otherwise from their homeland so that they do not participate in her defense. The befuddled, sentimental, super-emotional Russians of the post-World War I theatre were all White Guards. Today it is fashionable even for them to stand up for good old Russia, carefully omitting any mention or support of socialist Russia.

The White ladies of "Dark Eyes" are quite in the style of the moment in this respect. They and their friend, the usual Georgian prince who hangs around society and White functions on stage and off, are all for victory—not for present-day Russia, but for the dead dream of the Russia they abandoned two decades or more ago.

Natasha, Tonia and Olga are that kind. And, seriously enough, they gyrate through "Dark Eyes" quite as one might expect. Although they are superficially amusing, this is in spite of, rather than because, they have no morals or dignity, and are prime examples of the international fraternity of chiselers.

Natasha and Tonia have written a play. They have also written a check without a bank account to support it. Through the aid of their Prince friend, they invade John Fields' home, where the Prince is engaged to daughter Helen Fields. Tonia loves the Prince and gets him away from Helen, only to send him off to war. Natasha manages to wheedle some money out of Fields. Through one of the conventions of theatrical comedy, she succeeds, after hectic, romantic, and absurdly tragic scenes, symbolically winning his heart.

As you may have observed, this is pretty trivial stuff. The roles of Natasha and Tonia are played by Eugene Leonovich and Elena Miramova respectively. And Eugene and Elena happen to be collaborators.

As actresses, the two leading ladies of "Dark Eyes" are fairish farceuses. Together with Ludmilla Toretka, they manage several scenes quite nicely; and with the aid of Jay Pasett as Mr. Fields and Anne Burr as his daughter, the play has its lively moments. Jed Harris has given it a satisfactory production. His direction is, as always, alert.

Rumor saith that "Dark Eyes," in the Broadway vernacular, has kicked around producers' offices for quite some time. Rumor also whispers that the lines which express hope that Russia will win the war, were inserted after the Red Army's invincible courage made it inexpedient to be openly anti-Soviet. The old odor persists, however. Mrs. Leonovich and Miramova have written a commercial vehicle for themselves at the expense of the motherland they say they love so dearly.

Opera Postponed

The opening "Tales of Hoffman" has been postponed by the Shostakovich Opera Company, and will take place at Hunter Auditorium on Jan. 26. Tickets which were sold for the opening will be honored on the 26th.

MOTION PICTURES

HORNET'S HEROIC BATTLE

SEE SPECTACULAR SEA-AIR BATTLE OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER'S FIGHT TO A FINISH—30 JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN—HEROIC CREW FORMS BUCKET BRIGADE TO PUT OUT FIRE

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The POLITICAL SCENE

'Peace Sneaks'

By Milton Howard

AMERICA's war for the survival of its democratic unity in President Lincoln's time had to meet the inside danger of what Professor Wood Gray of George Washington University calls the "peace sneaks."

This was the name given by the stalwart soldiers and patriots of the north to the Fifth Column operating against Lincoln's win-the-war offensive.

The signs are fast multiplying that the United States and its war leadership are coming face to face with the "peace sneaks" of 1942 whose main ambition is to save the Axis from complete destruction in the name of peace.

There could be no peace for America in its last great people's war until Grant and Sherman had smashed the enemy's armies to pieces. There can be no peace or any thought of peace with the Axis until the Nazi state power and the power of its allies has been pulverized, until their leaders and accomplices have been wiped out, and the fascist organizations destroyed, rot and branch.

But the "peace sneaks" are working day and night to forestall such an outcome of the war. And they are working cunningly, hiding their intentions. They are quite ready to permit America to face a half-defeated, half-weakened Axis which would be only too glad to make "peace" when it is losing so that it can catch its breath and start all over again with even more terrible Pearl Harbors.

For example, George Sokolsky, columnist of the New York Sun, rock-ribbed Republican paper of the old school, lets drop this irritated opinion:

"Let's get our participation in the present war over with as quickly as possible. We are in it to win, but if the war lasts too long, no matter how majestic our victory, we shall lose the soul of our national existence."

There is a deadly poisoned arrow hidden away within this seemingly innocent wish for an end to the war.

Notice Mr. Sokolsky's ideas carefully; it may be useless to win, if it takes "too long." What does he mean "too long"? Is there anyone who is deliberately delaying our victory? Certainly not amongst

the win-the-war forces. What is it that could happen in the United States that would, as Mr. Sokolsky says, make our victory "shallow"? One would imagine that America's victory over its Axis enemies would be sufficient cause for rejoicing without any fear that it was not worth winning. So what is eating Mr. Sokolsky? Let him confess it himself:

"If for that is substituted a state-dominated social system then the victory becomes shallow."

Get it now?

Mr. Sokolsky will sullenly agree that we ought to win, but he will strangle every measure necessary for victory because in his view it will bring a "state-dominated social system." And the more deeply we enter the war in earnest against Hitler and Japan, the more will we have to adopt those governmental measures for centralized war economy, for government planning, for closer unity with Britain, China and the Soviet Union. In short, we will have to adopt the war planning and deepen the anti-Axis alliances which in Mr. Sokolsky's appeaser-union eyes appear as "state-dominated social system" and the end of our "national soul."

Mr. Sokolsky wants to "get it over with," but this is the key to his outlook—without supporting any of the governmental measures needed to finish off the enemy.

He has sneered at the second front movement, as he has spat at every move taken by our war leadership to unify the nation and speed the armed forces into action in Europe. He wants "to get it over with quickly," but without a Second Front, and without a centralized, planned war economy. He wants "to get it over with" in brief, without winning the war—that is, without victory. That is, with a negotiated peace as soon as he can get the courage to speak out what he really is getting at. He is willing to lose our national existence to save our national soul.

Mr. Sokolsky, then, is a disguised "peace sneak," a political descendant of the anti-Lincoln Copperheads of the 1860's described so accurately and vividly by Professor Gray. (See his recently published "The Hidden Civil War.")

BUT not all "peace sneaks" are disguised as Mr. Sokolsky is.

Norman Thomas is a sort of half-hidden and half-exposed "peace sneak." He isn't quite sure that it is safe yet with the American people to urge them to quit trying to crush Hitler. Therefore, his weekly paper prints with hearty approval a letter from a "peace sneak" who urges treasonably:

"If we don't like the war why must we keep on until we win it?" (Jan. 15.)

Finally, there is the hardened and impudent "peace sneak" operating in the first lines of the Quilting movement. Specimen of this type is Congressman Jesse Sumner, the Chicago Tribune's girl Friday in the House. Listen to this:

"Rep. Sumner introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee of Congress to investigate peace terms. . . . Rep. Sumner stated on the floor: 'The purpose of this resolution is . . . formulate, if deemed desirable by the committee, peace offers which enacted by Congress might hasten the successful termination of the war in which the United States is engaged.'" (N. Y. Times, Jan. 9.)

Spurred by Rep. Sumner, the Congress will begin presumably to offer peace terms to Hitler behind the Government's back, or at least to let Hitler know that in the ruling body of the United States there exists a group of "peace sneaks" ready to echo his demands for peace whenever he figures that's the only way he can save himself from destruction.

Is it any wonder that the OWI recently warned the country against a "peace offensive" from Berlin and Tokyo? A man who wants peace with victory is a patriot; he who wants it without victory, that is, by defeat is a "peace sneak."

I don't want the reader to get the idea that this exhausts the political zoology of the "peace sneaks." There are many other varieties, with modern improvements on the kind Professor Gray pictures for us in his study of the anti-Lincoln Fifth Column. We'll return to the other kind in subsequent columns.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Small Manufacturers and the War

"Every small manufacturing plant which might be used on war work and every community in which such plants are being shut down is a serious loss to America's post-war program."

This was the conclusion of the House (Tolan) Committee in its final report last week. It repeats what this committee has said in previous reports and what has been stressed also by the Senate (Truman) Committee and the special small-business committees of both the House and Senate.

Total war obviously requires the total mobilization of the nation's productive forces, including small as well as large manufacturing plants. Thus far, almost all contracts have been shovelled out to a relatively few big monopolies to the exclusion of smaller plants. Up to the end of December, 1942, about three-fourths of the total volume of war contracts were said to have been allotted to 100 large manufacturing concerns. Twenty-five of these big corporations, according to Senator Pepper, held 50 per cent of the total.

Failure to tap the productive facilities of smaller plants represents an enormous economic waste and seriously hinders the war effort. In 1939, there were 24,230 manufacturing establishments in the United States, of which 168,814 were described as "small," that is, employing 100 workers or less. These small plants turned out 30.6 per cent of the total value of all manufacturing.

Smaller War Plants Act

In June, 1942, Congress passed the Smaller War Plants Corporation Act. Its purpose was to mobilize small business "in the interest of the successful prosecution of the war. . . ." This measure, sponsored by Senator Murray, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, established the Smaller Plants Corporation under the War Production Board, with a revolving fund of \$150,000,000 to aid small concerns produce war material. So far the results achieved by the SWPC have been meager. Up to mid-December, 1942, it had placed only 234 prime contracts with a value of \$28,300,000. And so far SWPC had loaned out only \$2,000,000 of its \$150,000,000 revolving fund.

With the increasing dissatisfaction with the work of the corporation Donald Nelson announced recently certain plans for increasing small-business participation in the war. On Jan. 14, 1943, the WPB chairman told reporters that he had been making arrangements for the SWPC to do more than a billion dollars in business this year. It would handle prime contracts from the procurement services and distribute them as subcontracts to small manufacturers.

New York City's Plants

There are many reasons why small manufacturing plants should be more extensively utilized. First, they have the productive facilities to increase war output. The primary job is to supply our armed forces and those of our fighting Allies with the maximum amount of material to bring this war to a swift, successful conclusion. This cannot be done when thousands of plants in New York City, for example, which can make 70 different items, including tank parts, parachute flares and cartridge belts, are making only 12 of these because Army officials in charge of awarding contracts have handed them to overloaded concerns.

On Oct. 15, 1942, Senator Murray, at a meeting of the Senate Small Business Committee, declared: "We intend to see to it that our soldiers are not slaughtered merely because certain high procurement officials fail to understand how the resources of this country should be mobilized for the supreme effort." Murray and his committee have persistently fought to liberalize the system of awarding contracts.

Britain's Small Plants

Great Britain has already shown how small manufacturers can be mobilized for the war effort. Small plants in England employing 50 persons or less are producing 70 per cent of the ammunition, including hand grenades, bombs and shells. Perhaps we cannot expect to duplicate the British record here because of the greater development of our large-scale production. But some observers, like Earl Browder, estimate that full mobilization of small enterprise in the United States would increase war production at least 30 per cent to 50 per cent.

Other Reasons

There are other considerations for keeping the small plants of the country working. These establishments are widely scattered and thus do not present as great a fire danger as when they are large or concentrated in one area. The scattering of production is also a safeguard against serious loss in case of bombing raids. It is also much better, in general, to take the job to the man than the man to the job. When new plants are built, such problems arise as transportation, housing and sanitary facilities. On the other hand, if existing plants are used, the need for these new facilities is obviated. And when the war is over, this would reduce considerably the social and economic dislocations arising out of the closing of newly-built factories.

There is still another reason why small plants should be kept in operation. Owing to difficulties in obtaining materials and getting war contracts, thousands of smaller plants (Secretary Ickes estimates 20,000 to 25,000) have gone or are about to go out of business. This means economic dislocation, unnecessary hardships and political dissatisfaction.

The problem of small manufacturing is essentially part of a much larger and more pressing problem: that of establishing an over-all civilian body with power to centralize our complex war economy, along the lines of the Tolan-Pepper-Kilgore bill. Once this is done, the raw-material and manpower difficulties which confront the small manufacturers can be much more easily solved.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1943



Appeasers' Plot

IN THE LAST few days we have been presented by all news services with a series of articles by Herbert Hoover. Without commenting now upon the many problems covered by the "Great Engineer," it is important to single out his perspective for the war. The chief of the appeasement forces urges that we continue to hold our ring of steel around Hitler Europe during 1943, waging primarily a war of attrition which will so weaken Hitler, according to him, that we can just walk in and take over in 1944.

The New York Daily News yesterday, as is to be expected, welcomed Hoover's advice, and proceeded to add its counsel that all we have to do about the Germans in 1943 is to sit tight. It goes a step further to propose, since Hitler is to be destroyed by attrition on our part (while the Red Army continues to fight), that we even "taper off" our efforts to throw our armed might into the struggle against Hitler. Instead, says the defeatist sheet, we should throw all our might into the struggle against Japan.

Mild strains of a similar refrain are to be found in the speech at Rochester the other night of Lord Halifax, the former appeasement Foreign Minister of Britain and now ambassador. He also sees 1943 as the year in which the ring around Europe becomes stronger, a year which "may well see the prelude to victory." He does not, of course, go to the extremes of Hoover, for the policy of his government is quite different.

What the appeasement forces have in mind in advancing the illusion of an easy victory in 1944, if only we permit Hitler to get his fill of "attrition" in 1943, is to prevent decisive offensive action, to hold off the second front in Europe, with the idea of patching up a negotiated peace with Hitler this year.

The renewed activity of these schemers is a danger signal, for it represents a gathering of appeasement strength to prevent the application of the policy of the offensive reaffirmed in President Roosevelt's message to Congress. As the President said there must and will be offensive action in Europe this year. It is the task of labor and the people to mobilize as they never have before against the forces of Munichism, in support and for the strengthening of the President's United Nations policy, and for the second front in Europe immediately.

Save FEPC!

WHEN War Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt called off the FEPC hearings on discrimination in the railroad industry, he intimated that he was making efforts to solve the problem through direct negotiations.

We warned at that time that this move would tend to weaken the struggle for the enforcement of the Administration's policy against job discrimination. The FEPC is the agency charged with fighting for this policy. By sidetracking it because of certain illusions he may have about appealing directly to the companies, McNutt inevitably weakened its authority and effectiveness.

The result is that the agency is now in danger of dissolution. Its chief counsel and its chairman have already submitted their resignations. The "white supremacy" reactionaries have scored a victory as a result of McNutt's appeasement move.

This blow to FEPC makes it a lot easier for those elements among the Negro people who, either from confusion or for more sinister reasons, try to get the Negro people to oppose the war effort.

The President, at the time of transfer of FEPC to the War Manpower Commission, promised that the FEPC would have full autonomy and would not be interfered with in its work. It is now up to the President to step in and see that this policy is carried out in connection with the railroad hearings and all future activities of the FEPC.

There may be some conservative labor leaders who are entirely passive about the question of discrimination in industry, and some who even uphold it. Those leaders should realize that their attitude now will some day rise up to plague them. What's more, the whole problem of war manpower is involved in this fight for jobs for Negro workers.

Labor in particular must take the lead in urging the President to reconstitute the FEPC, to give it full authority to conduct its work, and to see that it gets enough funds to do a thorough job.

Hearst Wants Dies

ON THE PART of too many labor men, there has been too much of an easy-going attitude to the request of the Dies Committee for additional funds. Yesterday a good, hard jolt was given to any labor man who had been suffering from any such complacency. It came from the editorial appearing in the New York Journal-American, the afternoon paper of the Nazi-minded William Randolph Hearst.

This Hearst editorial devotes considerable space and many words to working up an alibi for Dies' protection to the Nazi agents and their native-born allies in America. In doing this, the Hearst editorial blurs out its own ambition to hide these subversive elements under its skirts just as Dies has done.

The reason why Dies has not exposed the Nazis and their native-born aides, says the Hearst paper, is because "there were more Reds engaged in more kinds of subversive activities" than were Hitler's hooligans. By "Reds," of course, Hearst always means any officer or member of organized labor or any progressive-minded person or organization, as past experience has shown. But in as plain English as is possible without putting its neck out altogether in seditious statements, the Journal-American says in those words that the Nazis and their fifth column friends like Winrod and Dilling were really not engaged in such serious anti-American plots at all. Such an apology for these termites is in line with the open defense of these seditiousists by Gerald P. Nye recently on the Senate floor. It is notice to America that the Dies Committee will gun even more violently for injury to the win-the-war camp and the labor movement, if it is provided with the money to continue its nefarious work.

At Albany last Saturday the New York state legislative conference of the Congress of Industrial Organizations made one of its chief demands, the insistence that Congress put an end to the Dies Committee. It is to be hoped that such an insistence will echo through union after union. If certain AFL local unions are not making themselves heard because the AFL officially has not expressed itself on the patriotic side in this fight, they can reflect that the Dies Committee is aimed at their lives as well as the existence of all labor.

The Dies Committee is in effect a subversive agency, designed to conceal the Nazi and fascist agents within America and to split national unity wide open. Labor can brand it as such, and see to it that this committee ceases to disfigure the American scene.

Thirty Pieces of Silver Are In Order, He Has Earned Them

By Ben Davis, Jr.

If Dr. Warren Brown, Doctor of Philosophy, Director of Race Relations of the defunct Council for Democracy, is not receiving a small bonanza from the defeatist clique inside the National Association of Manufacturers, it is not the good doctor's fault. He has earned it. There must be 30 pieces of shiny silver waiting on him for writing the article entitled "A Negro Warns the Negro Press" for the Saturday Review of Literature, and "reprinted" in the scavenger Reader's Digest before it was printed in the SRL.

The whole trouble with the fight for Negro rights, says he in effect, is that there is a fight for Negro rights. When three Negro soldiers were accused of the usual frame-up charge of making advances to a white girl in Louisiana, the real trouble was that these Negroes had a "disregard for the well-established southern sex taboo," says the doctor.

When a Negro was beaten to death by a policeman in Harlem without cause, the Doctor finds fault with the protesting People's Voice, militant Negro win-the-war newspaper edited by Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr. Segregation does not come from the pro-Hitler forces, but Negroes themselves "foster segregation by being race-conscious." When a Negro is arrested, no one should expect the Negro press to have "the facts," according to the good doctor, implying that the Scripps-Howard papers, the Daily News or the Hearst sheets have a monopoly on facts.

Last, and by no means least, the good doctor argues that the Negro press is "that way" because it operates under the influence of a "drive" begun "under Communist auspices." It is possible to go on endlessly quoting this drive, but we have now enough to see how the Doctor ticks.

Without exception, every quotation here given could be used verbatim by Hitler, by Hirohito, by Martin Dies, Gov. Talmadge, Gov. Dixon Rankin of Mississippi by Coughlin or by the Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. And no one can say that the good doctor doesn't know what he's doing. It would be insulting to such a learned man to assume that he didn't. That much respect is due him when one considers all the fine, able and progressive scholars among the Negro people today.

If some discredited and pompous defeatist like Herbert Hoover wrote such stuff, he couldn't get away with it. It would give his whole game away. So the Negro people are insulted by procuring a Negro to do what Hoover dare not do. What is the key issue? The war. One of the ways of losing this

war is to do nothing about the ills of the Negro people, to immobilize one-tenth of the nation for Hitler's sake by barring them from industry, by lynching them, by suppressing the fight against the poll tax and by red-baiting the whole fight for full equality for Negro Americans.

BROWN'S PURPOSE

The purpose of the Brown article is to rupture the unity of Negro and white, by red-baiting the Negro press in an attempt to sow confusion among the millions of trade unionists and white progressives who, in the course of this people's war, are rallying to the cause of equal rights as a precondition for victory.

The fight against all "white supremacy" practices today is a fight for national unity to speed victory. Judging from many big unpatriotic industrialists who are now trying to pressure the FEPC out of existence, there are powerful NAM forces who would rather lose this war to Hitler than to bow to the inevitable growth of a large and patriotic labor movement based upon the great numbers of Negro and white workers entering war industries. This people's war becomes increasingly out of hand for these gentlemen. The Negro people are getting Capt. Mulcaise and are justly demanding more—even to the point of insisting upon their full opportunity to participate in their country's war effort as free and equal Americans. Maybe a few articles like Dr. Brown's, these gentlemen reason, will hold back this great avalanche of forces marching towards equality and victory, or at least it will frighten the Negroes. Especially if the word "Communist" is thrown in. Well, it will frighten no one—it'll only give Hitler a belly laugh and at Dr. Brown's expense.

It was a neat trick the good doctor pursued. Seize a couple of isolated headlines in the Negro press, stir well with an unskilled pen, and come out with a garbled imitation of the anti-Communist pact. The Negro press, despite its weaknesses, has fought a good fight. And Dr. Brown, and his sponsors have come upon the scene too late, with this type of Uncle Tomism to get very far. The good doctor throws the weight of his indictment not against the disruptive Jim-crow system which really embitters the Negroes and endangers national unity, but upon the fight against Jim-crowism. This makes the article perfect for the Reader's Digest.

It explains a great deal to know that Max Eastman, notorious Trotskyite, is one of the editors of Reader's Digest. A thorough exposure of this pro-fascist sheet is contained in a pamphlet by Sender Garlin, Daily Worker columnist and feature writer, just published by

the Forum Publishers, New York City. Suffice it to say that the Reader's Digest does work for Hitler in our country, which Hitler is unable to personally attend to himself.

It is not clear in what particular spot Dr. Brown's article had its origin—even though it was the good doctor's own typewriter that tapped out the words. But it is purely accidental that just at the time when the Doctor's piece was born a Mr. J. Cameron Aspley, Jr., was writing similar sentiments in American Business. Said Dr. Aspley:

"While we are in sympathy with the desire of the Negro to improve his lot. . . . (Naturally, even Mr. Aspley has to say that—B. D.), we are wholly out of sympathy with the shotgun methods some of these Negro organizations are using to bludgeon employers into hiring workers they do not wish to hire." (Emphasis mine—B. D.)

Mr. Aspley calls these methods in one place "shotgun," in another "noisy." The good doctor echoes that the fight against discrimination is the work of "agitators." The conception—almost the language—is fundamentally the same. But actually the whole source of disturbance to Mr. Aspley is a fight for jobs for Negroes—a fight which is made necessary by the demands of victory, a fight which is being conducted not alone by the Negro people, but by labor and by the President of the United States through Executive Order 8802.

Mr. Aspley is here speaking for a clique of defeatist manufacturers who prefer to flirt with a Hitler victory or a "negotiated peace" than to utilize the full manpower resources of the nation. These are the pro-Hitler master-minds and policies that Dr. Brown's article serves. With a little red-baiting, Dr. Brown tried to touch up Mr. Aspley's Fifth Column talk, evidently in the vain hope of trying to divide the Negro people.

As for the "noisy methods" and "agitation," there's been entirely too little of both. The most effective way of uniformly establishing the anti-discriminatory policies of the President is for the people to fight for them—through their organizations, especially labor. Only when the activities of the people—Negro and white—make clear that the elimination of discrimination is a necessity for victory, will the Jim-crow obstructionists to Executive Order 8802 be routed.

Many patriotic employers have been brought around to observance of Executive Order 8802. Dr. Brown's article is a comfort to the die-hard, whom labor and the people have not yet pressed into line.

Thirty pieces of silver are in order.